



CHAPTER 5: PLANNING PROCESS

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Frequent deep snows complicated the movement of supplies on the country roads. Soldiers chronically lacked food and clothing as the formal supply system largely broke down. Only a forced requisition on New Jersey civilians enabled the army to survive.



CHAPTER 5: PLANNING PROCESS

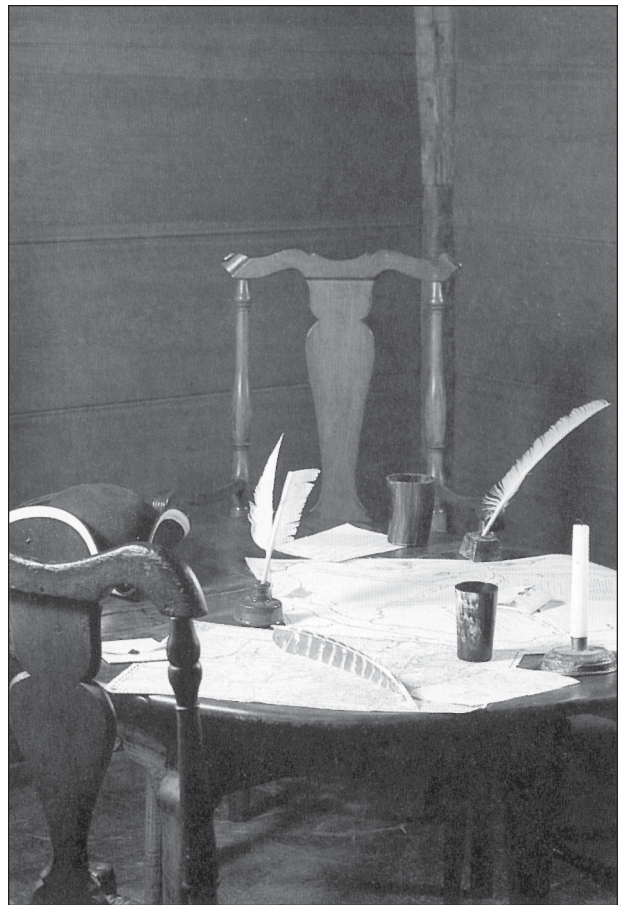
METHODS

The National Park Service takes an interdisciplinary approach to planning. Individuals skilled in the areas of cultural resource management, history, historic preservation, interpretation, collections management, landscape architecture, archeology, and natural resource management comprised the planning team for Morristown NHP. The planning team also included the Superintendent and all division chiefs at the park.

Numerous research projects were undertaken to provide the best available information with which to make decisions during planning. Subject matter experts conducted research on such topics as the park's cultural landscape, visitor use, collections, and furnishings. (Chapter 1 describes the research projects undertaken.) The information generated from the research projects was incorporated into the planning process as it became available.

As a starting point for planning, the team reviewed the park's purpose as defined in its enabling legislation and the park's legislative history. The team then developed a significance statement that identifies the resources that make the park nationally significant. The team also developed goals that articulate the ideal conditions that the park aspires to achieve.

To acquaint the community and interested citizens with the GMP planning process, to solicit comments and concerns regarding the future of Morristown NHP, and to report on the status of planning, the planning team held three public scoping sessions. Two sessions were held in Morristown at the park's museum, the other in Somerset County at the Cross Estate. In addition to notice in the Federal Register, the meetings were announced in local newspapers and invitations were mailed to approximately 1,000 New Jersey citizens. All meetings were well attended. At the sessions, the team



A parlor in the Wick House used during the Revolution for an office and meeting room. Photo by George Fistrovich.

members reviewed the purpose and significance statements and the park's goals with the participants.

The team published a follow-up newsletter to highlight comments received from the public and to report on the status of planning. The newsletter was distributed to about 1,500 people and was also made available on the park's web site.

Team members reviewed the public comments and identified issues that the plan should address. These are expressed as Decision Points. Developing ways to resolve the issues became the focus of the

preliminary alternatives, which were the subject of the second newsletter. The park's revised mission statement was also included in the second newsletter. This newsletter was distributed to about 1,500 people and was also made available on the park's web site. The number of postage-paid comment cards returned to the park was very limited (approximately 30).

In addition to the public scoping sessions and newsletters, public input was sought at meetings with various public stakeholder groups. In May 2000, the planning team met to discuss interpretive themes and new directions for improving the experience of visiting the park. The two-day workshop was attended by members of the local community, managers of historic sites in New Jersey, and experts in interpretive planning from the NPS and the private sector. The group analyzed interpretive themes, diagnosed existing problems, and developed a slate of recommendations to improve visitor understanding and enjoyment.

In the winter of 2001, the planning team presented the preliminary alternatives to area planners and local officials. In early spring, the planning team presented the preliminary alternatives to local managers of parks and other protected areas. Later that spring, the planning team provided input at a Morris Township meeting that focused on the potential impacts of a proposed retirement facility adjacent to Jockey Hollow.

The public response expressed at the various meetings and in response to the newsletters allowed the team to refine the alternatives and develop the preferred alternative presented in this document.

The Draft GMP/EIS was available for public review from March 7, 2003 to May 9, 2003, a period of 60 days. The vast majority of public comments received express support for Alternative C

(the proposed action.) Other comments recommend further increasing the park's acreage ceiling; ask the park to propose specific actions regarding visitor circulation; ask the park to develop a specific deer management plan; and anticipate the need for further public review when implementation plans are developed. Copies of the comment letters and the National Park Service's responses to those comments are included in Appendix IV. Draft text and graphics were refined and clarified where necessary, and respond to the public comments.

The plan enjoys considerable support, assessed in formal public meetings, newsletters, special briefings, discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, public review of the draft plan, and the Superintendent's numerous consultations with state (including the State Historic Preservation Office) and local governments. Congressman Frelinghuysen supports the plan's ideals and advocates implementation of the proposed museum rehabilitation and expansion.

The Final GMP/EIS will be available to the public for 30 days. If no comments requiring major document revision are received during this waiting period, a Record of Decision (ROD) will be signed indicating which alternative has been selected as the proposed plan, and authorizing the National Park Service to implement the plan.

CALENDAR

1998

October: Funds are first made available for preparation of a GMP. Initial research and development of information on existing conditions begins.

1999

April: Museum Expansion Study completed, recommending phased rehabilitation, and addition and site improvements.

November: Initial meeting of GMP team (Aviles, Brodhead, Green, Henderson, Kendall, Ketel, Lowenthal, Marcocci, Masson, Mendik, Peskin, Vecchioli) at the park to discuss objectives, schedule, and budget; project agreement begun. Supporting research discussed.

Adjacent Lands Study completed, identifying properties potentially containing significant resources, or with the potential for greater development, and potentially impacting park resources or the visitor experience.

December: Meeting of GMP team to coordinate related research at park.

2000

January: Meeting of GMP team with park advisors (Foulds, Hay, Gall, Pendery, Uschold, Vietzke, Weinbaum), researchers (Ehrenfeld, Handel, Russell, Underwood), and Associate Regional Director, Northeast Region (ARD-NER) (McIntosh, Maounis) to discuss natural and cultural resources.

February: Goal-setting workshop with GMP team at Cross Estate.

March: Notice of Intent (NOI) and schedule/location for public meetings printed in the Federal Register.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (NJSHPO) contacted by letter re 106 consultation.

April: Advertisement of public scoping meetings appears in Morristown newspaper.

First and second public scoping meetings held at Cross Estate and Washington's Headquarters.

May: Invitations to additional public scoping meetings mailed.

GMP team, advisors, invited subject matter experts, and representatives from local organizations

participate in visitor's experience workshop at the Cross Estate. New directions for improved education and interpretation emerge.

June: Third scoping meeting for the WANJ held at Washington's Headquarters.

Final public scoping meeting held at Washington's Headquarters. Findings from meetings are analyzed during the summer, resulting in draft decision points.

August: GMP team preliminary alternatives workshop at Cross Estate and Washington's Headquarters outlines preliminary alternative concepts.

September: GMP team gives briefing to park advisors and ARD-NER on preliminary alternatives at Cross Estate; team participates in review of working draft of the Integrated Cultural Resources Report. Participants expand and refine the alternatives.

October: Meeting of GMP team and park advisors further develop alternatives in Boston. Preliminary alternatives are refined. Subsequent reviews result in consensus on three alternatives.

December: GMP team gives briefing to ARD-NER on alternatives in Boston.

Final NPS review of mission statement; project agreement signed by the Regional Director (RD-NER) (Rust).

First newsletter outlining project purposes, park mission statement, and public comments from scoping meetings is mailed.

2001

January: Park receives funding for alternative transportation feasibility study.

February: Briefing for planners in the Morristown area is held at Washington's Headquarters.

Briefing for the WANJ held at Washington's Headquarters.

Federally recognized Native American tribes (Delaware) contacted by letter re 106 consultation.

March: GMP team testifies at meeting of Morris Township Planning Commission on potential impacts to park from development of Saint Mary's Abbey/Delbarton property.

NPS contracts with Volpe Transportation Center for alternative transportation feasibility study.

May: Briefing for land managers in the Morristown area is held at Washington's Headquarters and Frelinghuysen Arboretum.

GMP team helps define objectives and schedule for research phases of museum rehabilitation project.

June: Second newsletter outlining revised mission, draft alternatives, and process mailed.

July: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service species list requested by mail per NPS DO-12. Reply received September 19, 2001.

GMP team reviews expanded outline of the plan at park retreat.

August: GMP team reviews progress and schedule for GMP environmental compliance at park.

October: GMP team and advisors review partial draft GMP: purpose/need, alternatives, and affected environment. Comments incorporated.

GMP team completes a draft land protection plan, including an update of the Adjacent Lands Study.

2002

January: GMP team and advisors review working draft GMP/EIS.

March: GMP team meetings with advisors identify and evaluate potential impacts and landscape treatments.

August: Final review of working draft by GMP team, advisors, ARD-NER.

September: NJSHPO review of working draft GMP/EIS.

Park superintendent and Director-NER select the preferred alternative.

October: NPS Washington office and Colorado divisions review draft GMP/EIS.

2003

March: Notice of availability of the draft GMP/EIS appears in the Federal Register; announcements and documents mailed.

April: Public meetings held in Morristown on draft GMP/EIS.

April and May: Public comments received.

Summer: Responses to public comment and revisions to draft are accomplished.

December: Notice of Availability (NOA) issued and Final GMP/EIS distributed. Record of Decision follows no earlier than 30 days later.

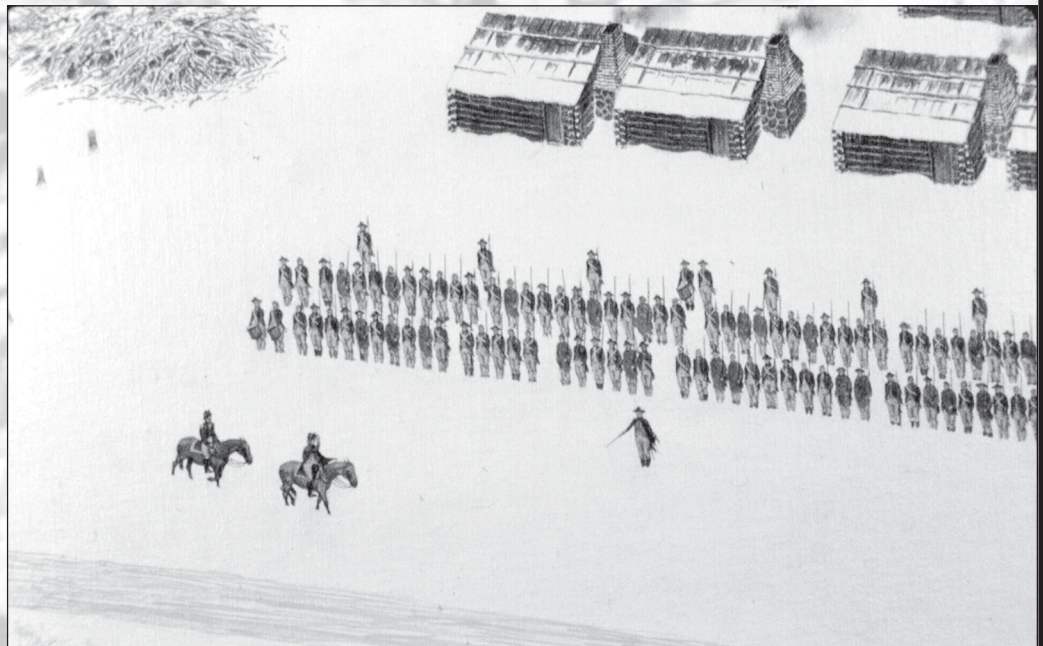


CHAPTER 6: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

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Regular drilling helped maintain discipline during the first winter in Jockey Hollow. However on New Year's Day of 1781, again unpaid and seemingly forgotten, Pennsylvania troops marched off to lay their grievances before the State Government.



CHAPTER 6: CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

CONSULTATION

In implementing the Morristown NHP General Management Plan, the NPS will comply with all applicable laws and Executive Orders, including those listed below. Formal and informal consultation with the appropriate federal, state, and local governments and agencies has been conducted during the preparation of this document. The following parties were consulted during the development of the Final GMP/EIS:

Congressional Delegation

Congressman Rodney P. Frelinghuysen
Congressman Rush Holt

Federal Agencies

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Great Swamp
National Wildlife Refuge
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Jersey
Field Office

Native American Tribes (federally recognized)

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma

State Agencies

New Jersey Department of Environmental
Protection
New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife
New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office

Local Governments

Bedminster Township
Bernards Borough
Bernards Township, Planning
Harding Township, Planning
Mendham Township, Planning
Morris County, Department of Transportation
Morris County, Freeholders
Morris County, Heritage Commission



Drums, like this reproduction side drum, were used in the Revolution to convey orders to troops. Photo by George Fistrovich.

Morris County, Historical Society
Morris County, Parks Commission
Morris County, Planning
Morris County, Visitors Center (previously
Historic Morris)
Morris Township, Planning
Skylands of New Jersey Tourism Council
Somerset County, Parks Commission
Somerset County, Planning
Ten-Towns, Planning
Town of Bernardsville
Town of Morristown, Mayor
Town of Morristown, Planning
Town of Morristown,
Environmental Commission

Organizations

Burnham Park Association
Crossroads of the American
Revolution Association
Great Swamp Watershed Association
Harding Land Trust
Humane Society of the United States,
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Jockey Hollow Preservation Association
Jockey Hollow Organized Preservation Effort
Morris Area Girls Scouts Council
Morristown Parking Authority
Morristown Partnership
New Jersey Audubon Society,
Scherman-Hoffman Wildlife Sanctuaries
New Jersey Conservation Foundation
Saint Mary's Abbey/Delbarton School
Sierra Club, Morris County
TransOptions, TMA
Washington Association of New Jersey
Washington's Headquarters
Neighborhood Association
Washington Valley Community Association

The Final EIS that accompanies the GMP is essentially a programmatic statement, presenting an overview of potential impacts relating to each management option. More detailed plans may be developed for individual actions outlined in the options. The more detailed plans would be subject to a more detailed review of environmental impacts, possibly involving project-specific NEPA and Section 106 compliance.

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT AND NPS RESPONSES

Public review is a key element of the GMP planning process. As with review of the newsletter that described the preliminary alternatives, review of the Draft GMP/EIS helped ensure that all relevant

issues and feasible alternatives were considered, and that all pertinent consequences of the alternatives were analyzed. Public review also assists the NPS to understand the level of support for proposed actions. This section is intended to provide an accurate and comprehensive description of the comments received, and the NPS responses to those comments.

The NPS received 28 comment letters on the Draft GMP/EIS. Most were received during the formal 60-day review period that ran from March 7, 2003 to May 8, 2003. A few letters were received shortly after the close of the review period, but were accepted as part of the record. Comments were expressed verbally at the two public meetings held in the park on the 10th and 11th of April, 2003. These comments were recorded on flip charts.

All comments received were reviewed and considered by the GMP team in preparation of the Final GMP/EIS as required by federal regulations (40 CFR 1503). All comment letters have been reproduced in full in Appendix IV. Responses to all substantive comments are presented below. As defined in NPS Director's Order 12, Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making, comments are considered substantive when they question, with reasonable basis, the information in the EIS, the adequacy of environmental analysis, present reasonable alternatives other than those presented, or cause changes or revisions in the proposal.

The substantive comments address the following topics:

- Changes to the park boundary
- Improving visitor circulation
- Managing deer
- Sharing information about park projects

Changes to the Park Boundary

Comment: Many parties express support for provisions to increase the park's acreage ceiling. However, several comments suggest that the appropriate increase should be 670 acres, not 500 acres as planned under the preferred alternative. They argue that the additional acreage is necessary to create an effective buffer, conserve views, and improve the visitor experience by protecting the sense of "going back in time." Acquisition of lands at the park's gateways, particularly those associated with the proposed Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, is suggested, along with properties adjacent to the Fort Nonsense and Washington's Headquarters units.

Response: The NPS is encouraged by the broad public support for increasing the park's acreage. The last decades have seen explosive growth in residential and commercial development and continued erosion of the area's formerly rural character. The perimeter of the park is increasingly characterized by dense suburban development that detracts from the historic setting. Large developments are now proposed, and some have been undertaken on properties adjacent to Jockey Hollow and Fort Nonsense previously thought to be protected or undevelopable due to site constraints. Perhaps more importantly, significant Revolutionary War archeological resources have been documented on many adjacent properties that have little long-term protection. The continuation of these processes threatens the park's purpose and significance by undermining aspects basic to its character—its beauty, tranquility, historic integrity, and its ability to reveal an important time in American history.

In anticipation of drafting land protection recommendations in the GMP, the park completed a study of adjacent lands in 1999. NPS planning staff undertook this study, with technical support from the University of Rhode Island, particularly for GIS mapping and modeling of viewsheds. The study examined all adjacent properties (several thousand acres) in the field, through GIS and in county records. The study identified categories of properties

that could be of interest to the park. The GMP team then applied recently adopted NPS criteria for land acquisition (Management Policies 2001, section 3.5) to evaluate the potential for acquiring these properties. In order for a property to be eligible for acquisition, the following questions need to be answered in the affirmative:

- Would acquisition protect significant resources or values, or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes?
- Would acquisition address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineations such as topographic or other natural features or roads?
- Will added lands be feasible to administer, considering their size, configuration, and ownership, hazardous substances, costs, opinions of and impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions, and other factors?
- Are other alternatives for management and resource protection inadequate?

The evaluation determined that there are approximately 500 acres that meet the criteria and could be of interest to the park should they become available. This finding is the basis for requesting a 500-acre increase to the park's acreage ceiling in the GMP. While the park can anticipate locating other Revolutionary War features as it improves its baseline data, the present analysis does not justify an additional 170 acres. Therefore, while the acreage ceiling increase must be limited to 500 acres, the plan does state that the park will cooperate with other parties in land conservation necessary to protect park resources and values.

Improving Visitor Circulation

Comment: Several concerns were expressed about visitor circulation.

A) It was suggested that the closure of the park's Western Avenue gate to automobile traffic, a possibility considered in the alternatives, could be problematic.

B) It was suggested that the Draft GMP/EIS did not adequately describe measures to reduce traffic flows in the Washington's Headquarters neighborhood, and should more aggressively promote public transportation, pedestrian, and bicycle access.

C) The potential construction of a small parking area and drop-off area on Washington Place to access the Ford Mansion and museum was seen as unnecessary and inconsistent with the character of the unit.

Responses: A) A considerable number of drivers utilize the park's Western Avenue gate to shortcut traffic congestion on other roads. Typically moving at high speeds on historic Jockey Hollow Road, this traffic diminishes the quality of the experience for other park visitors, and detracts from the setting of several historic structures such as the Guerin House. Closing the gate could require all driving visitors to utilize the park's Tempe Wick Road entry, an inconvenience to some. However, closure could substantially improve the safety and enjoyment of the park for the majority of visitors—a key GMP objective. Cut-through traffic might also be reduced by closing Jockey Hollow Road at the New York Brigade parking area. Further monitoring of visitor use would precede a decision to close the gate.

B) Improving vehicular and pedestrian access to the Washington's Headquarters unit is an important GMP objective. The one-way road network and awkward intersections make this one of the more confusing areas in Morristown, while busy on- and off-ramps interrupt the only pedestrian connection to town. These also have the effect of lowering visitation: the park is very hard for out-of-town visitors to reach. The GMP proposes a park–town shuttle as part of the solution. Already authorized to operate a shuttle within the Jockey Hollow unit, the park retained a team of transportation planners to define and evaluate alternatives for providing public transit for visitors to all park units and several cultural and historic sites in the area. Completed in late 2001, the study outlines shuttle routes connecting the park with various locations, such as the Morristown Green, train station, hotels, Morristown

Hospital, town parking lots, and the Frelinghuysen Arboretum. There could be numerous benefits to town business establishments, the Washington's Headquarters neighborhood, and visitors from such an arrangement. Planners from the Morristown County Department of Transportation, Morristown Parking Authority, the Morristown Partnership, TransOptions, and other stakeholders and potential partners were consulted as part of the study. The park will continue to seek ways to improve transportation through discussions with these groups and the Washington's Headquarters Neighborhood Association and the Town of Morristown.

C) Rehabilitation and expansion of the museum is one of the most important issues addressed in the GMP. The plan proposes the drop-off and small parking area as part of a larger concept for rehabilitation and expansion. Among other objectives, the concept seeks to improve visitor orientation and access to the Ford Mansion and museum. Introducing the new areas could be accomplished without compromising the character of the unit, and would eliminate the climb from the existing parking area that drops visitors at the museum's back door rather than its front. To improve visitor safety the concept considers eliminating the dangerous intersection of Washington Place with Lafayette Avenue. In compliance with federal regulations the park will seek further public comment as the plans are developed.

Managing Deer

Comment: It was suggested that the Final GMP/EIS should identify a specific population target and action plan for managing deer in the park.

Response: Deer management remains an important and sensitive issue at Morristown NHP and other parks in Northeastern states where forest recreational, archeological, and ecological values are high. Scientific studies underway at several parks are examining the northern temperate forest in a holistic manner, designed to understand the role of deer as one of several factors influencing the future of the forests. At this point the NPS does not have ad-

equate information to conclude that specific population densities or deer management practices would effectively protect the park's forest. For this reason, the GMP identifies forest sustainability as the appropriate long-term goal. As studies provide more decisive information, specific action plans could be developed and implemented, with public consultation and environmental review, to manage deer in the context of sustaining the forest.

Sharing Information about Park Projects

Comment: It was suggested that the Draft GMP/EIS does not provide adequate information on several potential projects such as the rehabilitation of the museum at Washington's Headquarters, a comprehensive traffic management plan, shuttle operations, or acquisition of specific properties.

Response: It is important to remember that the Final GMP/EIS is programmatic in nature, and that under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), additional regulatory review may be required for specific proposed actions. The plan outlines the management prescriptions, or goals, that the NPS will seek to achieve. Specific implementation plans are not included in GMPs. Estimated budgets are provided to enable comparison of alternatives, but do not represent federal funding commitments. Implementation plans for specific projects will provide greater detail and will seek further public consultation. In general, the park seeks regular, natural, and sustained interaction with state and local governments, individuals, and a broad range of civic organizations to accomplish its mission.

Aside from the comments addressed above, all of the letters that express a position on the alternatives strongly support the park's selection of Alternative C as the preferred alternative. The other letters do not express preferences, but commend the park on the preparation of the plan or identify other areas of concern.

AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS COMMENTING ON THE DRAFT GMP/EIS

Between 300 and 400 copies of the Draft GMP/EIS were distributed to agencies, organizations, and individuals who were either on the park's mailing list or who requested a copy. Approximately 900 to 1,000 copies of a five-page summary were mailed. Copies of the full document were also placed in the reference sections of four local and regional libraries. The following list identifies the authors of comment letters. An asterisk indicates that the party also signed in at a public meeting.

Federal Agencies

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

State Agencies

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office

Local Agencies

Harding Land Trust
Harding Township Committee*
Town of Morristown, Environmental Commission (2 letters)

Organizations

Burnham Park Association
Crossroads of the American Revolution Association
Great Swamp Watershed Association
Jockey Hollow Organized Preservation Effort
Jockey Hollow Preservation Association
Morris County Heritage Commission*
Morris County Historical Society
Morristown Historic Reservation Commission
Morris County Trust for Historic Preservation*
Sierra Club, Morris County
Washington Association of New Jersey
Washington Valley Community Association

Individuals

Mary Arnold
Eileen Cameron
Glenn K. Coutts
Geoff Dobson
Reverend Canon James Elliot Lindsley
Philip H. Pitney
Sharon M. Reider*
Wendy Rudman
Scott Shepherd
Linda Coutts Snyder
Dorothea K. Stillinger

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

The NPS is mandated to preserve and protect its resources through the Service's Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (39 STAT.535, as amended, 16 U.S.C.§1). Cultural resources within the national historic park are managed in accordance with that act and the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321, 4331, 4332); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470); and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001). In addition, cultural resource management is guided by National Park Service Management Policies, 2001 Edition, Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management, Director's Order 2: Park Planning, and Director's Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision Making.

DO-12, Section 4.7, prohibits the NPS from taking or authorizing any action that would, or is likely to, impair park resources or values. NPS Management Policies, 2001, Sections 1.4.1 through Section 1.4.7, set out the NPS's obligations in regard to preventing impairment, defining what constitutes "impairment," what is meant by "park resources and

values," and the decision-making requirements on how to avoid impairment.

I. CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that federal agencies that have direct or indirect jurisdiction take into account the effect of undertakings on National Register properties and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment. Toward that end, the NPS works with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council to meet the requirements of 36 CFR 800 and the September 1995 programmatic agreement among the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the ACHP, and the NPS. The latter agreement requires the NPS to work closely with the SHPO and the ACHP in planning for new and existing NPS areas.

The 1995 Programmatic Agreement also provides for a number of programmatic exclusions for specific actions that are not likely to have an adverse effect on cultural resources. The actions may be implemented without further review by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation provided that the NPS internal review finds the actions to meet certain conditions. Undertakings, as defined in 36 CFR 800, not specifically excluded in the Programmatic Agreement must be reviewed by the SHPO and the Advisory Council before implementation. Throughout the process there will be early consultation on all potential actions.

As evidence of appropriate early consultation, letters to the ACHP, SHPO, and Delaware Tribes, sent at the beginning of the GMP process, are attached as references to this report.

Prior to any ground-disturbing action by park managers, a professional archeologist would deter-

mine the need for archeological activity or testing evaluation. Any such studies would be carried out in conjunction with construction and would meet the needs of the state historic preservation office.

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires the National Park Service to identify and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all resources under its jurisdiction that appear to be eligible. Historic areas of the national park system are automatically listed on the National Register upon their establishment by law or executive order.

The following table identifies actions contained within the general management plan alternatives that would likely require review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and under the 1999 Programmatic Agreement. The nature of the review is identified.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO NATURAL RESOURCES

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 USC Sections 4321 et

seq.), requires that an EIS be prepared for all major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Director's Order 2, the NPS policy and guidance document for park planning, provides that EISs are usually prepared with GMPs. The process followed for this GMP/EIS satisfied NEPA requirements.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC 1531–1544; PL 93–205): It is NPS policy to survey for, protect, and strive to recover all species native to national park system units that are listed under the Endangered Species Act. The NPS will fully meet its obligations under the NPS Organic Act and the Endangered Species Act to both pro-actively conserve listed species and prevent detrimental effects on these species. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service confirmed the presence of listed species in and around the park.

Analysis of Impacts on Prime and Unique Agricultural Lands in Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (45 FR 59189): A memorandum dated August 11, 1980 from the Council on Environmental Quality requires federal agencies to assess the effects of their actions on soils classified by the

Summary of Actions and Compliance Requirements

Potential Actions Which May Occur in One or More Alternative	Compliance Requirements
Rehabilitate and construct an addition to the museum at the Washington's Headquarters unit.	SHPO consultation on planning and design
Remove/modify/replant woodlands to create landscape vignettes along historic road corridors in Jockey Hollow.	SHPO consultation on cultural landscape treatment plan
Clear new vistas to enhance interpretation at Fort Nonsense hilltop.	SHPO consultation on cultural landscape treatment plan
Rehabilitate cultural landscape features at the Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow units.	SHPO consultation on cultural landscape treatment plan
Expand trail system to provide ADA-compliant opportunities in the Jockey Hollow unit.	SHPO consultation
Modify interpretive waysides and exhibits in all units.	SHPO consultation on exhibit plan
Improve vehicular entrances and exits at the Washington's Headquarters unit.	SHPO consultation
Modify the Jockey Hollow tour road to improve the pedestrian experience and safety.	SHPO consultation
Preserve and maintain historic structures.	Review by NPS cultural resource specialists (stipulation IV.B, 10)

U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service as prime or unique farmlands. This policy was developed to minimize the effect of federal programs in converting prime, unique, or locally important farmland to nonagricultural uses. There are no prime, unique, or locally important farmlands within Morristown NHP; therefore prime or unique farmlands were not examined.

Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.): Morristown NHP is designated a Class II clean air area. Maximum allowable increases of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides beyond baseline concentrations established for Class II areas cannot be exceeded. Class II increments allow modest industrial activities in the vicinity of a park. Section 118 of the act requires all federal facilities to comply with existing federal, state, and local air pollution control laws and regulations. Morristown NHP would work with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to ensure that all activities at the site meet the requirements of the state air quality implementation plan. In addition, the park is participating in the CLEAR strategy as described in Chapter 3 above.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management: All federal agencies are required to avoid construction within the 100-year floodplain unless no other practical alternative exists. Flood zone maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) show areas adjacent to the Passaic River are in the designated 100-year floodplain (Item I.D. #3404290001B.P dated April 17, 1984).

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and Director's Order and Procedural Manual #77-1, Wetland Protection: The executive order requires that all federal agencies must avoid, where possible, impacts on wetlands. The director's order states the policies and procedures that the NPS uses to implement that executive order. The director's order and manual require that NPS planning documents incorporate a sequence of (1) avoiding

wetland impacts, where practicable; (2) minimizing impacts that cannot be avoided; and (3) compensating for any remaining wetland impacts through restoration of previously degraded wetlands. The NPS will comply with applicable local and state laws and regulations regarding wetlands protection, as well as the above-referenced internal NPS requirements, upon implementation of the preferred alternative.

Executive Order 11987, Exotic Organisms: This executive order requires federal agencies to restrict the introduction of exotic species into the natural ecosystems on lands and waters which they own, lease, or hold for purposes of administration and into any natural ecosystem of the United States and to encourage the states, local governments, and private citizens to prevent the introduction of exotics into natural ecosystems of the United States. The actions in this document conform to the intent of the executive order.

Executive Order 13148, Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management: This executive order requires all federal agencies to integrate environmental accountability into agency day-to-day decision making and long-term planning processes, across all agency missions, activities, and functions. Among the practices contained in follow-up regulations are the use of sustainable landscape practices, including use of native plants where feasible. The regulation, however, recognizes the NPS's use of varied management zones in satisfying this order. The actions in this document conform to the intent of this order.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (9 USC 1251 et seq., as amended, 33 USC 1251-1376, and 1987 Federal Water Quality Act): Proposed actions would have little if any negative effect on water quality. Any future actions undertaken by the park that may have water quality impacts upon the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge will comply with the requirements of sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and other applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO THE SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Pursuant to Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, the NPS must consider the impacts of its actions on minority and low-income populations and communities, as well as the equity of the distribution of benefits and risks of those decisions.

According to the standards set in this publication, the communities surrounding the park contain a mix of incomes and ethnic backgrounds and are not considered predominantly minority or low income. All of the alternatives proposed in the draft GMP offer the potential to make a positive impact on the region's overall economic health and vitality. Economic impacts from employment, associated earnings, and construction due to the management options proposed are expected to be positive. Further, none of the alternatives proposed would result in disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects, including human health, economic, and social effects, on minority or low-

income communities. There are no air or water pollution impacts that would adversely impact human health. There would be no change in types or character of land use in the surrounding area that could affect minority or low-income communities.

UNIVERSAL ACCESS

Federal guidelines published in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 define specific requirements for disabled access to parking facilities, pathways, and buildings. The accessibility requirements apply to government facilities (Title II) and to private entities that provide public accommodations (Title III). An important issue in this planning process has been to ensure appropriate access for persons with special needs or disabilities. The NPS anticipates going beyond the specific requirements of this law as outlined in the alternatives contained in this document. The ADA will be complied with in the construction of new facilities and the alteration of existing facilities contained in the proposed action. In addition, any non-complying structures will be brought into compliance with the Act.



APPENDICES

CHAPTER CONTENTS:

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By the time the army left in June some 600 acres of Mr. Wick's land and an unknown number of acres from his neighbors property had been cleared for fuel and construction. The forest steadily returned, covering much evidence of the encampments. Jockey Hollow lay essentially undeveloped and was incorporated in the new park in 1933.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LEGISLATION

The legislative mandates that relate to the establishment and expansion of the park are as follow:

- Act of March 2, 1933 - to provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park:

72nd CONGRESS, SESS. II, CHS.182. MARCH 2, 1933.

AN ACT

To provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all the lands, structures, and other property in the military campground areas and other areas of Revolutionary War interest at and in the vicinity of Morristown, New Jersey, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, as necessary or desirable for national-park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Morristown National Historic Park: *Provided*, That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public monies and by lands within the aforesaid areas, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation: *And provided further*, That such areas shall include, at least, Jockey Hollow camp site, now owned by Lloyd W. Smith and the town of Morristown, Fort Nonsense, now owned by the town of Morristown, and the George Washington Headquarters, known as the Ford House, with its museum and other personal effects and its grounds owned by the Washington Association of New Jersey.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said park as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase of and / or maintenance thereof, the title to lands purchased to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That to accept on behalf of the United States other lands, easements, and buildings of Revolutionary War interest in Morris and adjacent counties in New Jersey as may be donated for the extension of the Morristown National Historical Park.

Sec. 3. After the acquisition of the museum and other personal effects of the said Washington Association by the United States, including such other manuscripts, books, painting, and other relics of historical value pertaining to George Washington and the Revolutionary War as may be donated to the United States, such museum and library shall forever be maintained as a part of said Morristown National Historical Park.

• Act of March 2, 1933 - to provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park (cont'd):

Sec. 4. The Washington Association of New Jersey, Lloyd W. Smith, and the town of Morristown having by their patriotic and active interest in conserving for posterity these important historical areas and objects, the board of trustees and the executive committee of the said association, together with Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, its curator, and Clyde Potts at present mayor of Morristown, shall hereafter act as a board of advisers in the maintenance of said park. The said association shall have the right to hold its meetings in said Ford House.

Sec. 5. Employees of the said Washington Association, who have been heretofore charged with the care and development of the said Ford House and its museum and other effects, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, hereafter be employed by the National Park Service in the administration, protection, and development of the said park without regard to the laws of the United States applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States.

Sec. 6. The administration, protection, and development of aforesaid national historical park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," as amended (U.S.C. title 16 secs.1-4): *Provided*, that no appropriation for Federal funds for administration, protection, and maintenance of said park in excess of \$7,500 annually shall be made for the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive the State of New Jersey, or any political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the areas included in said national historical park, nor shall this Act in any way impair or affect the rights of citizenship of any resident therein; and save and except as the consent of the State of New Jersey may be hereafter given, the legislative authority of said State in and over all areas included within such national historical park shall not be diminished or affected by the creation of said park, nor by any terms and provisions of this Act.

Approved, March 2, 1933

APPENDIX II: SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION AUTHORITY AND ACREAGE

- Establishing Legislation, Act of March 2, 1933 (P.L. 72–409, 47 Stat. 1421) authorized the acquisition by public and private donation only of approximately 1,051.38 acres.
- Act of June 6, 1953 (P.L. 83–54, 67 Stat. 53) authorized the conveyance to the Town of Morristown; 0.41 acre (Fort Nonsense unit) disposed.
- Act of September 18, 1964 (P.L. 88–601, 78 Stat. 957) authorized the acquisition of up to 281 additional acres by donation, purchase with appropriated funds, or otherwise; 0.03 acre disposed by exchange, and 259.71 acres (Stark's Brigade camp site in Jockey Hollow unit) acquired.
- Federal Register Notice of boundary extension, Vol. 34, No. 16, January 24, 1969, citing authority of the Act of March 2, 1933, revised boundary to include an additional 25.45 acres (New Jersey Brigade unit). This is not included in the ceiling.
- Act of October 26, 1974, (P.L. 93–477, 88 Stat. 1445) authorized acquisition of up to 465 acres; 460.98 acres (Cross Estate added to the New Jersey Brigade unit) were acquired.
- Act of October 21, 1976 (P.L. 94–578, 90 Stat. 2733) authorized acquisition of up to 600 additional acres; 593.44 acres (Jarvis Tract added to the New Jersey Brigade unit) acquired.
- Act of October 4, 1991 (P.L. 102–118, 105 Stat. 586) authorized acquisition of up to 615 additional acres; 606.44 acres (North property added to the New Jersey Brigade unit) acquired.
- Act of November 6, 1998 (P.L. 105–355, 112 Stat. 3264) authorized a boundary revision to include up to 15 acres (Warren property added to the Jockey Hollow unit) and authorized the acquisition of it in addition to the existing acreage ceiling of 615.

There are 8.56 acres remaining under ceiling (as of February 21, 2001).

Acreage:

Federal Land	1,696.77
Non-Federal Land	6.03
Gross Area	1,702.80

Funding:

Land and Water Conservation Fund Appropriated	\$3,873,948.68
Land and Water Conservation Fund Expended	\$3,869,536.69
Remaining Balance (as of December 31, 2000)	\$4,111.99

APPENDIX III: OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New Jersey Field Office
Ecological Services
927 North Main Street, Building D
Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232
Tel: 609/646 9310
Fax: 609/646 0352
<http://njfieldoffice.fws.gov>

ES-01/543

September 19, 2001

Brian Aviles, Project Manager
Boston Support Office, Planning & Legislation
National Park Service
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3572

Dear Mr. Aviles:

This responds to your July 30, 2001 request to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for information on the presence of federally listed endangered and threatened species within the vicinity of Morristown National Historical Park (NHP) located in Morris, Harding, and Mendham Townships and Bernardsville Borough, Morris County, New Jersey. The Service understands that the National Park Service (NPS) is initiating a general management planning effort for Morristown NHP to address natural resources and visitor experiences. Forest management will be one focus of the planning effort, in order to address declining forest health as a result of overgrazing by deer, invasive species, and other unknown causes.

AUTHORITY

This response is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) (ESA) to ensure the protection of federally listed endangered and threatened species. These comments do not address all Service concerns for fish and wildlife resources and do not preclude separate review and comments by the Service pursuant to the December 22, 1993 Memorandum of Agreement among the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), and the Service, if project

implementation requires a permit from the NJDEP pursuant to the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act (N.J.S.A. 13:913 et seq.); nor do they preclude comments on any forthcoming environmental documents pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as amended (83 Stat. 852; 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES

Indiana Bat

There are known hibernacula of the federally listed (endangered) Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) located in Morris County, the closest located within approximately 10.0 miles of Morristown NHP. Indiana bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mine shafts from October through April. Between April and August, Indiana bats inhabit floodplain, riparian, and upland forests, roosting under loose tree bark during the day, and foraging for flying insects in and around the tree canopy at night. During these summer months, numerous females roost together in maternity colonies. Maternity colonies use multiple roosts in both living and dead trees. From late August to mid-November, Indiana bats congregate in the vicinity of their hibernacula, building up fat reserves for hibernation (Harvey 1992). Protection of Indiana bats during all phases of their annual life cycle is essential to preserving this species. Threats to the Indiana bat include disturbance or killing of hibernating and maternity colonies; vandalism and improper gating of hibernacula; fragmentation, degradation, and destruction of forested summer habitats; and use of pesticides and other environmental contaminants.

Bog Turtle

There is a known occurrence of the federally listed (threatened) bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) located within 1.5 miles of Morristown NHP. These small, semi-aquatic turtles consume a varied diet including insects, snails, worms, seeds, and carrion. Bog turtles inhabit open, unpolluted emergent and scrub/shrub wetlands such as shallow spring-fed fens, sphagnum bogs, swamps, marshy meadows, and wet pastures. These habitats are characterized by soft muddy bottoms, interspersed wet and dry pockets, vegetation dominated by low grasses and sedges, and a low volume of standing or slow-moving water, which often forms a network of shallow pools and rivulets (Bourg 1992). Bog turtles prefer areas with ample sunlight, high evaporation rates, high humidity in the near-ground microclimate, and perennial saturation of portions of the ground. Threats to bog turtles include habitat loss from wetland alteration, development, pollution, natural vegetation succession, and illegal collection for the commercial pet trade (Bourg, 1992).

Except for the above-mentioned species and an occasional transient bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), no other federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened flora or fauna under Service jurisdiction are known to occur within the vicinity of the proposed project site. If additional information on federally listed species becomes available, or if project plans change, this determination may be reconsidered. A list of federally listed and candidate species occurring in New Jersey is

enclosed. The Service encourages federal agencies and other planners to consider federal candidate species in project planning.

OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN

There is a known occurrence of the globally (G4) and State (S3) rare wood turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*) located within Morristown NHP. The wood turtle is listed as threatened by the State of New Jersey. Further information regarding the wood turtle and other State-listed or rare species is available from the New Jersey Endangered and Nongame Species Program (ENSP) and the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program (addresses enclosed).

SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Threatened and endangered species and their habitats are afforded protection under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, which requires every federal agency, in consultation with the Service, to ensure that any action it authorizes, funds, or carries out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. An assessment of potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts is required for all federal actions that may affect listed species. Therefore, the Service recommends that any plans developed for Morristown NHP include provisions and procedures for initiating and completing consultation with the Service prior to any NPS action or activity that may affect federally listed species in the Park..

In addition, Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA directs all federal agencies, in consultation with the Service, to utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of ESA by carrying out programs for the conservation of listed species. The Service offers the following recommendations to assist the NPS in incorporating its responsibilities under Section 7(a)(1) into the current planning efforts for Morristown NHP.

Indiana Bat

Morristown NHP offers a large expanse of contiguous forested uplands, traversed by forested wetland stream corridors. Such habitat is highly suitable for foraging and roosting bats. To protect Indiana bats, as well as other bat species, the Service recommends minimizing tree clearing within Morristown NHP. If small areas must be cleared, this work should be done between November 15 and April 1, while bats are in hibernation. If larger areas (more than 1 acre) are proposed for clearing, or if any clearing is scheduled between April 1 and November 15, the NPS should re-initiate consultation with the Service pursuant to Section 7 (a)(2) of the ESA to assess potential impacts to Indiana bats.

The Service further suggests that the NPS consider including bat surveys in Morristown NHP management plans in order to obtain information regarding use of the Park by Indiana and other bat species. The Service should be notified prior to any Indiana bat surveys and consulted for

technical assistance. Surveys for summering bats involve mist netting. Mist netting guidance and a list of recognized qualified bat surveyors are enclosed. A survey plan must be provided to this office for approval.

If any caves or mines are present within the Park, the NPS may also wish to consider having these features surveyed for hibernating bats. Please note that not all biologists on the enclosed list are Service-approved to survey caves and mines. If cave or mine surveys are proposed, a Service-approved biologist should be retained for this work, and the surveyor must contact this office to obtain a copy of the Service protocol for assessing the suitability of caves and mines as Indiana bat hibernacula. A survey plan must be provided to this office for approval. Potential Indiana bat hibernacula must not be disturbed. In addition, many caves and mines are safety hazards. Therefore, these areas must not be entered unless accompanied by a Service-approved biologist.

Bog Turtle

A review of the Service's National Wetlands Inventory maps (Morristown and Bernardsville, New Jersey quadrangles) suggest that no bog turtle habitat is present within Morristown NHP. However, if any scrub/shrub or emergent wetlands are known to occur within the Park, the Service recommends surveying such areas for the presence or absence of bog turtle habitat and, if appropriate, for bog turtles. Survey guidance and a list of recognized qualified bog turtle surveyors are enclosed. If bog turtles are present within the Park, the NPS should work with the Service to develop and implement conservation measures as part of the Morristown NHP planning effort.

Survey Results and Continuing Coordination

The results of any surveys for federally listed species, whether showing presence or absence, should be forwarded to this office for review. The Service is available to provide technical assistance regarding federally listed species during planning efforts for Morristown NHP, including early identification of any proposed activities that may adversely affect listed species, as well as recommendations for forest management practices to maintain and enhance bat habitat. The Service requests the opportunity to comment on any draft policy or management plans; comments will be provided within 30 days.

Other Species of Concern

Finally, the Service recommends that the NPS address the wood turtle and other rare species in the planning effort for Morristown NHP. Please contact the ENSP for recommendations to protect wood turtles, and to maintain and enhance habitat for this and other sensitive wildlife species. Please contact the New Jersey Natural Heritage Program for information regarding occurrences of other rare species in the Park.

SERVICE CONTACT

The Service looks forward to working cooperatively with the NPS as you work to update the comprehensive plan for Morristown NHP, and thereby strengthen natural resource management on this significant tract of forest habitat. Please contact Wendy Walsh of my staff at (609) 6469310, extension 48 if you have any questions about the enclosed material or require further assistance regarding federally listed endangered or threatened species.

Sincerely,

Annette Scherer

for John C. Staples
Assistant Supervisor

APPENDIX IV: PUBLIC COMMENTS



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 2
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NY 10007-1866
MAY 13 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historic Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, New Jersey 07960-4299

Class: LO

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) on the draft General Management Plan for the Morristown National Historic Park (GMP) (CEQ # 030083), located in Morris and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. This review was conducted in accordance with Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7609, PL 91-604 12(a), 84 Stat. 1709), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Morristown National Historic Park, the first national historic park in the national park system, was established in 1933 to preserve the lands and resources associated with the encampments of the Continental Army during the War for Independence. The park comprises 1,697 acres, and is separated into four units which include: Washington Headquarters, Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow, and the New Jersey Brigade. The proposed draft GMP is intended to set forth a basic management philosophy for the park and to provide a framework for future decision making. The draft GMP addresses four general concerns: 1) preservation of the park resources, 2) the types and general intensities of development, 3) visitor carrying capacities, and 4) potential boundary modifications. These concerns were considered during the formulation of alternatives to be included in the draft EIS. The three alternatives evaluated in the draft EIS include: 1) Alternative A- "No Action"; 2) Alternative B- which would to the fullest extent possible, characterize the Park as during the "encampment period" of 1777-1782 of the Revolutionary War; and 3) Alternative C- which would characterize the "encampment period" of 1777-1782, as well as successive generations (1873-1942). The draft EIS identifies Alternative C as the preferred alternative for the project. It should be noted that the draft EIS is programmatic in nature, and that additional NEPA documents will be prepared for specific future actions proposed under the preferred alternative. Based on our review of the draft EIS, EPA offers the following comments.

EPA is pleased with the selection of Alternative C as the preferred alternative because it provides for the greatest protection of cultural and environmental resources, and promotes continued public access to the Park's resources. With this in mind, EPA does not believe that implementation of the proposed project would result in significant adverse impacts to environmental or cultural resources. Accordingly, EPA has no objections to the implementation of the proposed project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mark Westrate of my staff at (212) 637-3789.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Hargrove".

Robert W. Hargrove, Chief
Strategic Planning and Multi-Media Programs Branch

Internet Address (URL) • <http://www.epa.gov>

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In Reply Refer to:

SP-03/17

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

New Jersey Field Office
Ecological Services
927 North Main Street, Building D
Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232
Tel: 609/646 9310
Fax: 609/646 0352
<http://njfieldoffice.fws.gov>



APR 29 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historic Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, New Jersey 07960-4299

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service's New Jersey Field Office (NJFO) has reviewed the Morristown National Historic Park Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, dated January 2003.

The NJFO concurs with the selection of Alternative C as the preferred alternative. Alternative C is designed to cause the least damage to the biological and physical environment while protecting, preserving, and enhancing historic, cultural, and natural resources. At this time, the NJFO has no additional comments beyond those addressing federally listed species already included under heading of "Official Communication with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service" on pages 210 to 214 of the subject document.

The NJFO appreciates the opportunity to have reviewed the Morristown National Historic Park Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. Please contact Clay Stern of my staff at 609/383-3938, extension 27 if you have further questions about this review.

Sincerely,

Clifford G. Day
Supervisor



HPO-2003-29
Log # 03-002-1 and 03-0895-1

State of New Jersey

James E. McGreevey
Governor

Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks & Forestry, Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 404, Trenton, NJ 08625
TEL: (609) 292-2023 FAX: (609) 984-0578
www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Bradley M. Campbell
Commissioner

March 4, 2003

Mr. Michael D. Henderson
Superintendent, Morristown
National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

RE: Morris County, Morristown
Morristown National Historical Park
General Management Plan and
Proposed Museum Addition



Dear Mr. Henderson,

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Statement for Morristown National Historical Park. We have reviewed the document and encourage the efforts of the National Park Service (NPS) to update the GMP, which to the best of our knowledge, was last updated in 1976.

Generally, we believe that Alternative C will provide the best balance between the emphasis of the encampment period and the recognition and preservation of commemorative period resources. Although the NPS has not reached agreement that the commemorative period and associated resource is significant, the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) does consider to be a significant period in the development of the park. Under Alternative C we are interested to see that the treatment of historic resources is consistent with the intent of the Alternative C. On the map provided in the Draft GMP, the museum is included in the Museum Development zone, which is distinctly separate from the Historical zone. Under this Alternative, for example, additions to the museum and alterations to the landscape should be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and we want to ensure that exclusion from the Historical zone would not prevent consideration of such treatment.

Regarding the proposed addition to the Museum, first we would like to make it clear that it is our position that the literal construction/completion of the Pope museum would not be consistent with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Instead a design should be developed that will be compatible with the architecture and character

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of the existing museum, as well as the setting and landscape from the commemorative period and, to the extent possible encampment period. Further, as with the "Contemporary Pope" scheme proposed in the study of the project by Einhorn Yaffe Prescott, it would be appropriate for the proposed addition to refer to design and intention of the complete original Pope design.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the GMP and the proposed addition to the museum. We look forward to working with you further as plans for these project progress. If you have any questions please contact Meghan Baratta of my staff at (609) 292-1253.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dorothy P. Guzzo". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dorothy" being more prominent.

Dorothy P. Guzzo,
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

C: my documents \ ... \ 03-0002-1_Morristown.doc
DG/kl



P.O. Box 576
New Vernon, NJ 07976
973/377-2176
Fax 973/765-0092
hardinglandtrust@att.net

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Ruth W. Waddington
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May 12, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Dear Mr. Henderson. *Michael*

We have been most interested in the February 2003 draft of the General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Morristown National Historical Park.

The Harding Land Trust would like to add its support for Alternative C., which is closest in spirit to our own mission: to preserve open space, in order to protect the character of Harding's countryside and ensure the integrity of our water resource.

Jockey Hollow, the largest segment of the park, comprises more than 1300 acres of Harding Township's most beautiful, environmentally sensitive and beloved land.

Historically, Primrose Brook provided drinking water to General Washington's troops. Later, it was tapped by a water company to serve area residents. Now, classified as a trout production stream, it supplies the denizens of the Great Swamp National with their only really pure water.

Recognizing that our landscapes shape our history just as our history shapes our landscapes, we look forward to the realization of the planned Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area. We feel that with its balanced approach to preservation and enhancement of both historic, cultural and natural resources, Alternative C will be the best plan for the future of the Jockey Hollow section of the Morristown National Historical Park and its neighboring community, Harding Township.

Sincerely yours,

Penny Hinkle
Penny Hinkle
Executive Director



TOWNSHIP OF HARDING
Morris County, New Jersey

Blue Mill Road, Box 666
New Vernon, New Jersey 07976
973-267-8000

May 6, 2003

Mr. Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The Harding Township Committee (the Township's governing body) has considered the February 2003 draft of the General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Morristown National Historical Park. This letter comments on the Plan.

Much of the Park's 1,330-acre Jockey Hollow unit is within Harding Township. The Township has long considered itself fortunate to host this significant national resource. Harding's commitment to preserve the natural and historical features of the Park has been stated in our Master Plan since its initial adoption more than two decades ago.

The Township Committee supports the recommendation for Alternate Plan C. We find this interpretive scheme, which includes an appreciation of the layered history of the region, most appropriate. We believe that Alternative C has the best approach to managing the natural resources that we share with the Park. With regard to land acquisition, the Committee agrees that inappropriate development immediately outside Park boundaries can be very detrimental to Park resources and to the visitor experience. To provide a buffer for the Park, we concur with Harding's Planning Board that consideration should be given to raising the ceiling for land acquisition to 670 acres. The Committee hopes this will also enable preservation of the historic character of the gateways and corridors that lead visitors to the Park. This will be particularly important to the proposed Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area. We agree that the historic Kemble site should be acquired if possible and that the Kemble farm should be included as an important part of the interpretive plan for the Park.

The Township Committee was disturbed to read in the plan that proposals to locate wireless communications facilities in Jockey Hollow are becoming more frequent. Not only are these modern visual intrusions inappropriate in or near a park that commemorates significant events of the 18th century, but the clearing of land for installation of support structures can cause serious damage, particularly on steep slopes. We believe that alternatives must be sought to ensure that the historical and environmental integrity of the Park is not compromised.

We commend the Park Service staff and consultants for their work on this plan. We look forward to continuing our longstanding relationship of friendship and support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J R Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

John R. Murray, Mayor, Harding Township
On behalf of the entire Township Committee

cc: Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen
Senator Jon Corzine
Senator Frank Lautenberg
Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders



ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION

200 South Street, CN914, Morristown, New Jersey 07963-0914

May 9, 2003

Via Fax at: 973-539-8361 & Regular Mail

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historic Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

RE: Comments to the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement
For the Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Henderson:

On behalf of the Town of Morristown Environmental Commission, we submit the following comments to the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (hereafter referred to as the "GMP/EIS") for the Morristown National Historical Park ("NHP"). As stated in the GMP/EIS, only the Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense units of the NHP lie within the Town of Morristown and accordingly we wish to address our comments to those units, but in particular to the Fort Nonsense unit.

A separate letter to you from another Morristown Environmental Commission member, (one Arthur J. Clark and dated May 8, 2003) dealt mainly with the Washington Headquarters Unit and our letter will deal with the Fort Nonsense unit which to a great extent, fronts on to Chestnut Street, in the 4th Ward in Morristown.

Our concern relates to two particular properties. One is closest to 60 Chestnut St (Block 7601 Lot 16), apparently now being built upon, and the other is a vacant lot that exists between Judge Noonan's home (84 or 86 Chestnut St.) and the boarding house at #90 Chestnut St. (Block 8501 Lot 11).

Let us deal with the former first. There is little you can do about it now (despite your past helpful attempts to stop the project when it came before our zoning and planning boards) but please realize that the view and topography from Fort Nonsense is now and will more so, when this project is completed, will be functionally and irreparably damaged by their cutting down of a significant number of trees, destroying a single family home and the potential for blasting they will experience to place their footings for these condo/apartments.

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Your Fort Nonsense unit has faced similar encroachment from the building development known as the Entrance Ave apartments. Here you may have a unique opportunity to avoid that fate and expand the footprint of the park by taking the following action that we strongly recommend.


We urge you to consider the purchase of the property known as Block 8501 Lot 11, which will significantly increase your acreage and offer a potential new pedestrian / footpath up to your Fort Nonsense Unit. There are a great many trees in excess of 300 years that could be saved and a meandering footpath up to the crest of Fort Nonsense and would provide an additional benefit to the park.

For your information, with regard the vacant lot Block 8501 Lot 11, over the past years several attempts to develop and/or build condominiums/apartments that have been denied by our municipal boards. Your purchase of this now vacant lot would be in perfectly in keeping with those past board decisions.

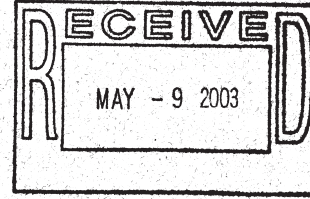
This may be your final opportunity to enlarge this unit of the NHP, as there is no further land available in this area for you to do this.

Cordially,

Don Kissil & Tom Brunelli (members)
Morristown Environmental Commission

Handwritten signatures of Don Kissil and Tom Brunelli, members of the Morristown Environmental Commission.

Copy: John Jay Delaney, Mayor
Members of the Morristown Environmental Commission



ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION

200 South Street, CN914, Morristown, New Jersey 07963-0914

May 8, 2003

VIA E-MAIL & REGULAR MAIL

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historic Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Re: Comments to the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Henderson:

On behalf of the Town of Morristown Environmental Commission, I submit the following comments to the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Morristown National Historical Park ("NHP"), New Jersey (hereinafter referred to as the "GMP/EIS" or the "Plan"). As stated in the GMP/EIS, only the Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense units of the park lie with the Town of Morristown, accordingly, our comments apply only to those units.

General Comments

1. Public Coordination - Although the Plan cites to a number of State, Regional and local governing bodies, associations and interest groups that the NHP plans to consult with, it does not provide a comprehensive plan for public coordination. In this respect, the current Plan lacks detail and fails to fully achieve its Partnership and Outreach Goal. The Plan should, at a minimum, identify how the NHP plans to coordinate with these groups by giving specific schedules for meetings, timetables for rolling-out the proposed Plan, and identifying opportunities for public comments. Additionally, the NHP should add the Morristown Environmental Commission as one of the groups it will consult with on an ongoing basis regarding the Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense units.
2. Relationship With Other Plans and Projects - The Plan cites to the Morris Township Master Plan but does not cite to any Town of Morristown codes, regulations or plans to guide the NHP in its management of Washington

Printed on recycled paper

Headquarters and Fort Nonsense. At a minimum, the Town of Morristown should be consulted on how NHP will comply with the Town's ordinances and other requirements.

3. Comprehensive Regulatory Review - Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. ("CERCLA"), the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") is obligated to research, evaluate and implement all Applicable, Relevant and Appropriate Requirements relevant to its projects. This process, called the ARAR process, involves a comprehensive review of state and local requirements that must be considered, and complied with, prior to the implementation of USEPA projects. The NHP should implement a similar program so that it can identify and implement not only state and local statutes and regulations but local requirements that are relevant and appropriate in the context of redeveloping and managing Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense.
4. Comprehensive Traffic Management Plan - The Plan is void of a comprehensive traffic management plan. The current Plan fails to account for traffic that flows into and out of Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense from roads other than Route 287. In particular, Washington Headquarters is located in the historic Washington Headquarters Neighborhood. This neighborhood is experiencing increased traffic volumes on its residential streets that threaten the well being of its residents, particularly young children. The Plan should be modified to specifically state the NHP's plan for dissuading traffic flow through the residential streets of the Washington Headquarters Neighborhood, and directing traffic to and from Route 287 using main roads such as Morris and Lafayette Avenues. The NHP should also coordinate with the Washington Headquarters Neighborhood Association, the Town of Morristown and Morris Township to promote traffic calming in the region. Moreover, the Plan should more aggressively promote and develop public transportation, bicycling and pedestrian access routes to Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense.
5. The NHP as Centerpiece of Local Cultural Institutions and Sites - The Plan accurately describes the NHP's role as a centerpiece of Revolutionary War preservation. In particular, Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense are the centerpiece of an historic area that extends throughout New Jersey and into several other states. However, Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense are also the centerpieces of a number of local cultural institutions and sites that lie within one to two miles of these units. Specifically, to the east of Washington Headquarters along the Morris Avenue/Columbia Turnpike/Whippany Road corridor, there are four important cultural institutions: Acorn Hall, Frelinghuysen Arboretum, the Morris Museum, and the Morris County Library. In the vicinity of Fort Nonsense and in areas to the west of Washington Headquarters in the Town of Morristown, there are numerous cultural institutions and sites including the Green, the Historic Morris County Courthouse, and historic homes and churches near the center of town. To the south and east of Washington

Headquarters, lies the historic Washington Headquarters Neighborhood. The area surrounding Fort Nonsense also contains numerous historic homes and buildings. The Plan should be revised to specifically state that the NHP recognizes the existence of Morristown's other cultural institutions and sites and that it will promote local efforts to preserve and enhance their use, quiet enjoyment and visitor experience. The Plan should include specific goals for connecting these areas with one another by developing trails, safe pedestrian walkways and bikeways. The Plan should also do more to promote traffic calming in the region by supporting local traffic calming efforts. Finally, the Plan needs to do more to promote pedestrian access from Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense to these cultural institutions through public outreach programs.

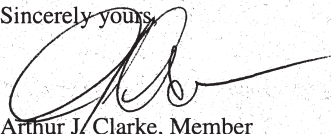
Comments Regarding Alternative C

1. **Parking/Pedestrian Drop Off** - We believe the plan to build a small parking area and drop off area off of Washington Place, close to the Ford Mansion, is unnecessary, ill-advised and inconsistent with the nature and character of the Washington Headquarters unit. The current entry to the park provides visitors with adequate egress into the park's facilities and creates a sense of anticipation when visitors ascend to the Ford Mansion from the rear. We believe the funds set aside for this parking/drop-off area would be better spent enhancing the pedestrian access to the unit along Morris and Lafayette Avenues as well as linking the unit to the other cultural sites located along the Morris Avenue/Whippany Road corridor. See comment 5 above.
2. **Park/Town Shuttle** - We favor the use of public transportation to access the park from the Town of Morristown. However, the details of the planned shuttle, such as its route, hours of operation and schedule have not been provided. Therefore, the NHP has not provided the public with an adequate opportunity to comment on the shuttle. We reserve the right to comment on the shuttle plan prior to its implementation. Notwithstanding this reservation of rights, we believe that the planned shuttle should operate in accordance with the Washington Headquarters Neighborhood Associations' traffic calming initiative by not using local residential streets as part of its route, abiding by local speed limits, and confining its operation to reasonable hours at a reasonable frequency. We also believe that a feasibility study of the shuttle should be conducted prior to its implementation to determine whether the shuttle will actually meet NHP's expectations, reduce traffic and increase access to the Park.
3. **Interconnectivity** - The Plan should provide for the enhancement of the pedestrian interconnectivity between Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense and the other Morristown cultural sites located in the Town of Morristown and along the Morris Avenue/Whippany Road corridor. Alternative C provides a scant \$80,000 to improve cross walks and side walks at Washington Headquarters but provides no funds for interconnecting the unit with other Morristown Cultural sites. The Plan states that it will extend Patriots Path from the Whippany River to the Ford Mansion but fails to allocate any funds for this project. The Plan also proposes to create a strong

- pedestrian link between historical resources in downtown Morristown, the Schuyler-Hamilton House and the Ford Mansion (we believe this link should be extended to the sites identified in comment 5 above), but no funds have been allocated for this link. Meanwhile, \$885,000 is being allocated for the shuttle, the feasibility of which has not been proven. The NHP should prioritize funds for the enhancement of the pedestrian interconnectivity of Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense with the other cultural sites in Morristown and stay the spending on the shuttle until a feasibility study of the shuttle's effectiveness is completed.
4. Route 287 Noise - The Plan should aggressively pursue any and all methods that abate the noise emanating from Route 287. Instead of merely citing to unspecific methods for noise reduction, a feasibility study should be conducted by the NHP to review, analyze and ultimately select the various noise abatement alternatives that are available. An Environmental Impact Statement of the noise abatement technologies should also be conducted. Funds should be allocated for these studies in the Plan.
 5. Acquisition of Adjacent Lands - The Plan should more aggressively seek out non-residential open spaces in the vicinity of Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense and identify them for acquisition by the Federal government's power of eminent domain. The Plan falls short of identifying specific properties and again fails to allocate funds for such acquisitions in the vicinity of Washington Headquarters and Fort Nonsense.
 6. Whippany River Watershed - The Plan should more fully develop, emphasize and promote conservation efforts at Washington Headquarters to protect and preserve the Whippany River and its watershed. NHP should take a more active role in the protection of this natural resource by participating in its preservation through local and regional environmental conservation groups.

If you have any questions about these comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at 973 596-4659.

Sincerely yours,



Arthur J. Clarke, Member
Environmental Commission

cc: Mayor Jay Delaney
Members of the Morristown Environmental Commission

Burnham Park Association
c/o Dr. Lynn L. Siebert, President
178 Hillcrest Ave.
Morris Township, NJ 07960
Phone: (973) 540-1586
FAX: (973) 540-1956
□ HYPERLINK "mailto:don.lynn@verizon.net" □ don.lynn@verizon.net □

May 17, 2003

Michael Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
National Park Service
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

As you may know, The Burnham Park Association, a neighborhood association representing approximately 450 households in the southwestern portion of Morris Township, has been actively involved in preservation of natural and historical resources in this general geographic area for over 50 years. We welcome and commend the Park Service efforts to prepare a comprehensive and thorough General Management Plan and to solicit public input in the process.

Addressing the latter, I have been asked by the Trustees of our Association to submit comments to you on the draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for Morristown National Historical Park. Our Association unequivocally supports Alternate Plan C, believing it to be the best alternative for the reasons set forth below:

It is the best plan for the preservation of natural resources. We appreciate the fact that, unlike Plan B, it does not involve setting up additional landscape vignettes which we feel will cause more damage to the biological and physical environment. Moreover, it includes a plan for forest management and permits the National Park Service the freedom to address crucial issues such as deer predation/management, invasive plant mitigation, deforestation and, especially, water quality protection - a major concern in one of the most critical and pristine water source locations in the county.

It is the best alternative to allow for land acquisition - an essential requirement to buffer the park from the constant threat of intrusive development which could only degrade the visitor experience and damage the fundamental mission of the park. It is vital to be able to add lands adjacent to the park in order to insure the ongoing viability of the park experience - to protect that sense of truly "going back in time". To that end, we respectfully request that the allowable land acquisition acreage be increased from 550 to 670 acres to protect against viewshed destruction and significant other negative impacts associated with encroaching development.

We also think alternative plan C offers the best option for allowing the means for the public to fully enjoy and see the highly varied collections of historical artifacts owned by the Morristown National

Historical Park. Many of these items, for want of adequate space and proper facilities, have not been on public display. Were they exhibited, visitor interest and awareness of the historical richness of the Morristown holdings would grow immeasurably (along with visitor numbers!).

We fully support another aspect of Plan C: a shuttle system. This would clearly enable visitors to travel more easily between the multiple sites within the Morristown National Historical Park (especially those visitors unfamiliar with the area). Such a system would not only make visitation considerably easier (and likely, therefore, to boost the number of visitors) but it would also enhance the coherence of the visitor experience. A visitor wouldn't have to negotiate local roads, parking and hard-to-find entrances in order to go from site to site. We suggest that the Park Service consider having brochures, informational tapes and/or interpretive narration on the shuttles - to further enhance the learning experience for visitors as they move from site to site.

Finally, we feel that Alternative C allows the Park to become a leader in regional initiatives. Part of the history of the area is not confined to the encampment period and it is certainly a worthy goal to acknowledge the subsequent efforts as part of the ongoing history of the park. We think providing this flexibility for the Park and recognizing the value of 19th and 20th c. features allows for the fullest understanding of the place over time.

Our thanks to the National Park Service for its efforts to plan carefully for the future of this most special treasure, our first National Historical Park and to do so in a concerted and thorough manner. We very much appreciate the opportunity to comment and hope that Alternative C is ultimately adopted.

Sincerely,
Dr. Lynn L. Siebert
Dr. Lynn L. Siebert,
President



Kevin
<kevin@techrepro.com
>

To: Michael_Henderson@nps.gov
cc: ILUVTALES@aol.com
Subject: Crossroads Comments on GMP

05/10/2003 10:54 AM
AST

Dear Michael,

The Board of the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association wished me to convey our support for the the Preferred Alternative as described in the draft General Management Plan. The Crossroads Association would also request that it be included as an interested/consulting party in future NHPA Section 106 or other reviews conducted as a result of federal actions that may affect the MNHP.

As we seek congressional designation for the Crossroads, we feel the complementary nature of the proposed NHA and MNHP will continue to grow in importance for the future understanding of the American Revolution for the American people and residents of New Jersey. We look forward to working with park management on achieving our mutually supportive goals.

Regards,

Kevin Tremble
Crossroads of the American Revolution Association

April 29, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
National Park Service
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

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Dorothea Stillinger

Tim Tweed

Executive Director

Julia M. Somers

Development Director

Bonnie S. Gannon

Mr. Henderson,

On behalf of the Great Swamp Watershed Association, I submit the following comments on the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for Morristown National Historical Park.

We support Alternate Plan C. We believe it is the best alternative for the following reasons:

- ◆ It is the best plan for land acquisition to permit better buffering of the park, improve visitor experience, and add lands adjacent to the park that are important to the mission of the park. We request that the proposed allowable land acquisition be increased from 550 acres to 670 acres.
- ◆ It is the best plan for ecological preservation and natural resource management, such as forest management. It best allows the National Park Service to address issues such as water quality protection, deforestation, deer predation and management, and invasive plant species mitigation.
- ◆ It is the best plan for managing and presenting the extraordinary range of historical artifacts and archived items in your collection, most of which are not accessible to the public.
- ◆ We are very supportive of the proposal for a regional transportation system linking the different sites of the National Historical Park to Morristown and hope the system can be expanded in the future.
- ◆ The plan will allow the National Park Service to best reach out and work with other regional historic sites. We believe it would be a mistake to limit the historic aspects of the park to the 18th Century encampments and that era alone.

I applaud your efforts to improve and expand this critically important public asset

Sincerely,


Julia M. Somers
Executive Director



Great Swamp Watershed Association

JHOPE

JOCKEY HOLLOW ORGANIZED PRESERVATION EFFORT

April 3, 2003

Superintendent Michael Henderson
Morristown National Historic Park
50 Washington Park
Morristown, NJ 07960

RE: Morristown National Historic Park Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

I am the director of **JHOPE** (Jockey Hollow Organized Preservation Effort), a community-based organization concerned about development within the Jockey Hollow area, a place of special historic significance and containing several environmental treasures.

On behalf of this community organization, I am writing to give you our opinion on the plan for the future of the Morristown National Historic Park. We believe that Alternative C is by far the best plan for the future of the park, and we urge that the park service do what it can to increase the acreage of the park.

In many places in New Jersey – including the area around the park – there are great pressures of development. Every effort should be made to increase the acreage as much and as quickly as possible in order to protect the atmosphere of the park and its historic and natural resources. If development should occur, the area around the park will surely deteriorate and some wonderful view-sheds from the park will be lost (to eyesores of development). We must act quickly and aggressively, for if we do not then we fear that irreparable damage will be done.

JHOPE hopes that the National Park Service will choose Alternative C.

Respectfully,



Jeffrey Grayzel
Director, JHOPE

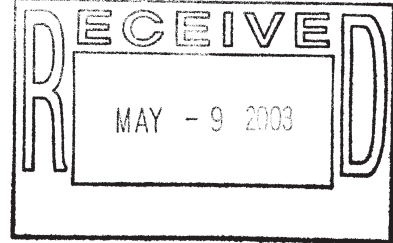
✓ CC: Brian Avelas
Project Manager, National Park Services
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

JEFFREY GRAYZEL, DIRECTOR
ONE INDIAN HEAD ROAD • MORRISTOWN, NJ • 07960
PHONE: (973)-889-9155 • FAX: (973)-889-9158



Jockey Hollow Historic Preservation Association

P.O. Box 1598, Morristown, New Jersey 07962-1598
www.jockeyhollow.org



May 8, 2003

Michael D. Henderson
Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Dear Superintendent Henderson:

The Jockey Hollow Historic Preservation Association has reviewed the February 2003 draft General Management Plan for Morristown National Historical Park. After careful consideration of the three alternatives presented, we believe that Alternative "C" best serves the needs of the public and best furthers the purpose of historic preservation.

Jockey Hollow Historic Preservation Association urges the Park Service to adopt Alternative C.

Sincerely,

Rebecca P. Shepard
Director

CC: Brian Aviles



Acorn Hall • 1853

MORRIS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

at Acorn Hall

68 Morris Avenue, Morristown, New Jersey 07960-4212

973-267-3465 • Fax 973-267-8773

May 8, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Dear Superintendent Henderson: *Michael*

I read with great interest the January 2003 Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. I appreciate the time and effort that has gone into this plan. After careful review, I believe Alternative C to be the most compelling opportunity for MNHP.

Alternative A, which I understand is a federally mandated alternative, does not reflect the need for the Park to meet the needs of the public or MNHP's vast collections. Alternative B is intriguing as an abstract historical experiment, but limits the opportunity to bring a wider audience to the Park. I also believe it would have a negative impact on the environment.

Since Morristown National Historical Park is the first national historical park, Alternative C would provide visitors with a deeper appreciation of the National Park Service. As an organization whose mission is to promote an understanding of historic preservation, the Morris County Historical Society would support the efforts to introduce the public to the early historic preservation movement as related to the history of the Washington Association of New Jersey and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

I believe that the visitor experience would be enhanced by the additional interpretive measures. In particular, additional interpretive staff would provide the public with a greater opportunity to seek further information, particularly at the Jockey Hollow site. Rehabilitating the existing museum will allow the Park to more fully engage a public who expect an entertaining, as well as educational experience. The addition of an archeology program is an excellent way to further connect to the public throughout the Park. An interpretive exhibit at the Cross Estate would be particularly beneficial. Having been to the site on several occasions, I can attest to being somewhat confused as to the building's history and its relationship to the Park.

I feel that greater access to the site would benefit not only Morristown National Historical Park, but the many historic sites surrounding the park as well. Although our site, Acorn Hall, is from a much later time period, 1853, its preservation can be linked to the history of the preservation-movement and the history of the community surrounding the park. The Morris County Historical Society would be very interested in possible opportunities to partner with MNHP on programs relating to both local history and historic preservation.

One concern about Alternative C, and this may be a case of personal preference, is the interpretation of the CCC and WANJ periods. I think that this type of interpretation should be limited to very specific areas within the Park or the general public may be easily confused. Young children in particular may not grasp the differences between the hut building of 1779 and the hut building of the commemorative period.

Ultimately Alternative C provides for a much higher level of visitor experience. Currently many local people remember the Park as a place they visited on school trips. Many other potential visitors are lost to more prominent parks such as Valley Forge. The expansion of the museum and enhanced interpretation would bring the Park to life. The plan also provides the opportunity for partnerships with other local organizations, and give the rich historical nature of the Morristown area would be beneficial in attracting visitors to all of the sites.

Please let me know how the Morris County Historical Society or I can be of future service to Morristown National Historical Park.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bonnie-Lynn Nadzeika', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Bonnie-Lynn Nadzeika
Director

THE MORRIS COUNTY TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

It is a privilege to be able to comment on such a comprehensive, well-thought-out plan.

The plan makes a convincing case for Alternative C, and that is the choice we strongly support. We believe that this alternative reflects an intelligent NPS philosophy of interfacing the Revolutionary era with later periods of history, a difficult marriage when it must be expressed in three-dimensional terms like architecture and forest management. Too often historic site managers deal with their present-day contexts by turning their backs on them, dressing up in funny old clothes (but wearing wristwatches), and trying to recreate the "historic experience." With the roar of traffic all too close by, we cannot always successfully suspend our disbelief. We are impressed with the plan's understanding that history did not stop at the 18th century; our own local development created substantial 19th-century assets which we also struggle to preserve. It will be a source of great strength to the community that our major NPS asset seeks to be integrated among those others, and to join with us in the continuous existential river of history.

We cannot exaggerate our gratitude for the current superintendent's work to connect the park into community life. Since he first joined us, Michael Henderson has made unusual efforts to meet local people and groups, attend local meetings, and join us in support of historic projects. This results in more active involvement of citizens in park affairs, rather than just passive enjoyment of the facilities. Michael's understanding of conditions here outstrips that of many residents, and his suggestions are always thoughtful and innovative. We are very lucky to have him.

We see this supportive philosophy in the plan's intention to preserve and reuse any anachronistic but historic buildings on NPS property. Similarly, we believe that an increased acreage ceiling would benefit both the park and the community, as we are under extreme pressure from inappropriate development that threatens both publicly and privately owned historic sites.

In particular, we applaud the emphasis on forest management and landscape rehabilitation, which will add new value to an aspect of the park that has not always had its deserved attention.

We suggest that there is still discernible around Morristown a pattern of roads which derives from Revolutionary times. Recognition of scenic and significant highways is becoming increasingly popular as a form of historic preservation, and we wonder whether it could not be applied usefully here.

We hope that both of the organizations signing below may join the list of consulting parties to this very promising plan.

May 5, 2003



Marion O. Harris, Chairman
Morris County Trust for Historic Preservation
Morristown Historic Preservation Commission



"Mills, Chris"
<millsc@citigroup.com
>

04/16/2003 11:14 AM
AST

To: "Anne_DeGraaf@nps.gov" <Anne_DeGraaf@nps.gov>
cc:
Subject: Morristown Nat Park draft plan

Anne,

In response to your request for comments on the draft plan, I'd like to register my strong support for Alternative C, which I believe provides the best mix of promoting the understanding of the area's history while also preserving environmental quality in the area.

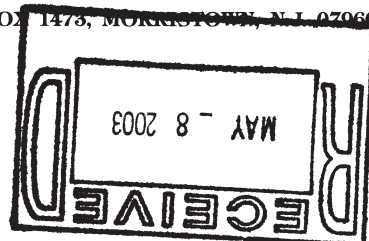
Regards,

Chris Mills
Morris County Conservation Chair,
Sierra Club.



WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY

P.O. BOX 1473, MORRISTOWN, N.J. 07960



May 8, 2003

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Michael D. Henderson
Superintendent
Morristown NHP
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960

Re: Draft General Management Plan

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

A copy of the Draft General Management Plan has been made available to each member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Association of New Jersey.

The Association agrees with the general plans and goals for the long-term management of the Morristown National Historical Park set forth as Alternate C.

It is hoped that upon the completion of the proposed renovation and enlargement of the museum, that consideration be given to providing further facilities for the exhibition of the Park's vast collection of artifacts pertaining to the American Revolution, when additional funding becomes available.

Congratulations for a job well done.

Clifford W. Starrett
Clifford W. Starrett,
President

STAFF

Sharon M. Reider,
Executive Director

WASHINGTON VALLEY COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

March 31, 2003

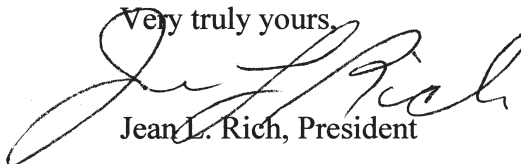
Superintendent Michael D. Henderson
Morristown National Historic Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

The members of the Washington Valley Community Association have studied the plan for the future of the Morristown National Historic Park. It is our opinion that Alternative C is by far the best plan for the future of the park. We are very much in favor of rehabilitating the museum. We are especially anxious to see the park acreage increased. The pressures of development in the State of New Jersey are so great that every effort must be made to increase the acreage as much and as quickly as possible in order to protect the atmosphere of the park and its historic, cultural, and natural resources. If we do not act aggressively now, irreparable damage will be done.

We hope that the National Park Service will choose Alternative C.

Very truly yours,



Jean L. Rich, President

7 Jonathan Smith Road, Morristown, N. J. 07960

Mary Arnold, MBA

27 West Lake Boulevard
Morristown, NJ 07960

mary.arnoldmba@verizon.net
Phone: 973-605-5830
Fax: 973-455-1047

May 18, 2003

Michael Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
National Park Service
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960

Dear Superintendent Henderson:

I commend the Park Service's efforts to prepare a comprehensive and thorough General Management Plan and to solicit public input in the process. I have written to express my support for Alternate Plan C.

The natural resources of the Jockey Hollow Section of the National Historic Park have taken major hits from deer predation and private development. The geomorphic changes in stream corridors -- cut banks that send sediment into what should be pristine headwaters -- and the lack of native biodiversity are some results. Alternate Plan C includes a plan for forest management and permits the National Park Service the freedom to address crucial issues such as deer predation and management, invasive plant mitigation, deforestation, and water quality protection, including waters that are part of public drinking water supplies.

Alternate Plan C also allows for land acquisition. If anything, the amount of acreage authorized for acquisition should be increased. Clearly more acreage for the park is essential to buffering its sacred ground and natural and cultural resources -- including historic viewsheds -- if only from ongoing development in Morris Township. In my opinion, this municipality is failing miserably to protect the park. One example is township officials' voluntarily rezoning areas of a favored adjoining landholder's property for inappropriate commercial development and an outdoor sports complex without any apparent regard for the park's historic value to the nation or its economic value to this region. It was my observation that township officials blew off serious concerns about visual and other intrusive impacts on the park experience for hundreds of thousands of visitors annually. Alternate Plan C faces and deals responsibly with this very unfortunate situation. This plan gives the National Park Service the tools it needs to defend this national park's resources and its experiences for visitors from two threats: development, including by developers who see the park as an asset that increases the amount of money they can ask from buyers, and a handful of barbaric, small town politicians.

I have lived in this area for nearly 20 years. In all that time, I don't recall the basic exhibits changing at the Jockey Hollow visitors' center, the Wicke House, or

Washington's Headquarters. My family and the out of town and foreign visitors we have brought there have greatly enjoyed Jockey Hollow. However, more access to a changing array of the full resources and artifacts of Morristown National Historic Park and more interpretation would better utilize these invaluable resources. I believe that these enhancements also would increase public interest in the park's resources and history, and increase the public benefits that would result from this. For example, interpretation about the origins of the park and other aspects of its 19th - 21st century history would be of great public interest and could provide invaluable information and guidance in a day and age of open space and historic preservation initiatives at every level of government. Plan C addresses these points.

My thanks to the National Park Service for its efforts to prepare a responsible plan for the future of our first National Historical Park. At a time in history when Americans have cause to reflect on what it means to be an American and enjoy the liberties that the men in Jockey Hollow fought and died for, it is fitting that plans should be made to secure the park's future. Please adopt Alternative Plan C with increased acreage and then secure the resources needed to implement it. Thank you for your attention in this matter.

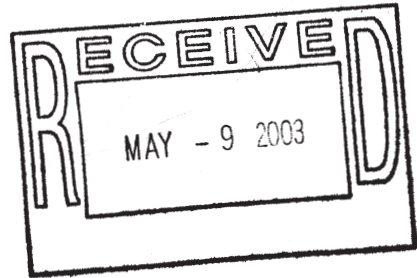
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mary Arnold', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Mary Arnold, MBA

cc: Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen, US Congress

Spring Valley Road
Morristown, New Jersey
May 1, 2003



Supt. Michael Henderson
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Street
Morristown, New Jersey 07960-4299

Dear Michael,

I have read the Morristown National Historical Park's General Management Plan with great interest. It appears to be quite in depth and complete in its survey of the national park here in Morristown and the changes that have occurred since the last plan in 1976.

It is important to Morristown, New Jersey, the new effort to create the Crossroads of the Revolution Park here in New Jersey and to the nation, that the Morristown Revolutionary sites are protected and preserved for the future generations of our democracy. If we can not demonstrate to children how our democratic nation came to be and how the sacrifices and beliefs of the revolutionary troops and patriots helped achieve this prize, we could be in danger of losing this knowledge and perhaps the democracy.

The Plan Alternate C appears to have the required components to carry the park into the twenty-first century with all the changes that time and development in New Jersey present. As I understand, the museum needs updating and expansion to care for and display the priceless artifacts which are now in poor storage conditions. The park and museum needs to be up-to-date to attract the interest of the public and to present the history of the Revolution in an engaging and interesting modern manner.

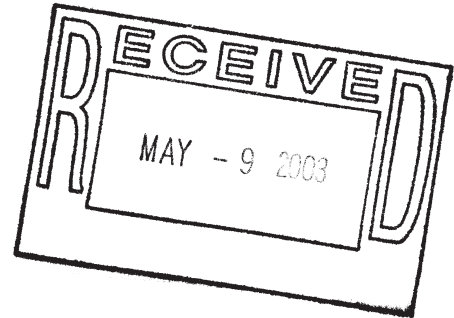
I hope that Plan C can be implemented and the nation's first national historical park can be preserved and take its place with the other great sites of our nation.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Eileen Cameron'.

Eileen Cameron
Washington Association of New Jersey Board

May 9, 2003



Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Re: Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

Please accept my gratitude for the National Park Service's thorough review and in-depth research for the important revision to the National Historical Park's General Management Plan.

I encourage the adoption of Draft Alternative C, as I feel it would help to preserve this historically significant and environmentally-sensitive park, and the surrounding community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glenn K. Coutts', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Glenn K. Coutts
5 Old Orchard Road
Morristown NJ 07960
(973) 539-3818

GEOFFREY M. DOBSON
1 MILITARY HILL DRIVE
MORRISTOWN, N.J. 07960

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Park Service
30 Washington Place
Morristown, N.J. 07960

April 24, 2003

Re: Draft GMP/EIS

Dear Superintendent Henderson;

Thank you for providing a copy of the subject for my review. Overall, it is an excellent report. I support your recommendation for Alternative C.

As my property, where I have lived for 18 years, abuts Jockey Hollow (across from the Guerin House), I am concerned about the park's effect on its neighbors. For instance, the report implies that the deer population has declined, due to a reduction in the understory. I feel that this has shifted the deer population onto the residential areas adjoining the park. I would like to see the report include a "Targeted" deer population forecast to include the effect of the park on its neighbors.

The report also mentions the possibility of closing the Western Avenue entrance to automotive traffic. If this occurs, where would the pedestrian and bike visitors park their cars? Currently in the winter months when the park gates open later and close earlier, cars sometimes park in the CCC church parking lot or on Bettin Drive.

Lastly, to whom does Sugar Loaf Road, running off Jockey Hollow Road, belong? I share your concern about the Delbarton traffic which will only increase when the CCRC is developed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Geoff Dobson", with a stylized, cursive script.

Geoff Dobson

**The Rev. Canon James Elliott Lindsley
Historiographer, Diocese of New York
Maplegarth
Box 881, Millbrook, New York 12545**

845-677-6401
Fax 677-0458
jelgarden@aol.com

21 March, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent,
Morristown National Historical Park,
30 Washington Place,
Morristown, NJ 07960

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Though I will doubtless see you tomorrow at the Washington Association, I will put in writing my response to the draft Management Plan kindly mailed to me the other day.

I can speak with some certainty about the matter because, apart from being the author of a history of the Ford Mansion, I am probably the only non-staff person who knows the extent and variety of artifacts once belonging to the Washington Association that have been hidden in storage for many years. I was, in fact, long ago a reluctant participant in choosing certain items from that collection which were sent on loan to, I believe, the reception rooms of the State Department building in Washington. In those days their storage was somewhat haphazard in the museum building. Since then, I know, better storage and expert listing has prevailed.

Nevertheless, such an extensive collection of porcelain, silver, fabrics, portraits, firearms, and numerous other categories of worthy items ineligible for inclusion in the Ford House ought to be available for wide public inspection in Morristown. I heartily endorse plans for an addition to the museum building and will state that I might add several appropriate Morristown pieces if such an addition is built.

I hope that the addition will receive favorable and speedy action. Thank you for all your efforts on behalf of the Morristown National Historical Park.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Elliott Lindsley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" being the most prominent.

PHILIP H. PITNEY
P. O. Box 451
28-2 Lloyd Rd
Bernardsville, NJ 07924

March 20, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
National Park Service
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07970

Dear Michael,

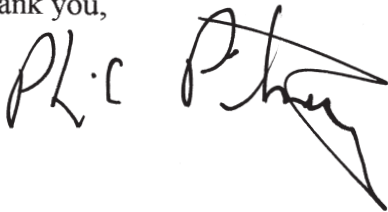
I received your 3/7/03 letter regarding the availability of the draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. This is a most worthwhile plan for the preserving of our valuable park system.

As a Cross Garden volunteer, and board member, I was only a little upset that our library was not included in those libraries which will have draft plan copies available for review.

Please send a copy of the plan to:
Karen Yanetta, Library Director
Bernardsville Public Library
1 Anderson Hill Rd.
Bernardsville, NJ 07924

We had our first volunteer encampment Wednesday morning. We are off to a late start but have a number of new volunteers. Hope to see you in the garden soon.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P.H. Pitney", with a long, sweeping flourish extending from the end.

cc: Karen Yanetta

Sharon M. Reider

36 Kinney Street #1, Madison, NJ 07940

Supt. Michael D. Henderson
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

May 8, 2003

Dear Supt. Henderson,

I have reviewed the MNHP Draft General Management Plan and would like to offer my support for the vision articulated in Alternate C. Though only a New Jersey resident for the last few years (having spent the first part of my life in the Cincinnati, Ohio area) I, nonetheless, did come to see the Washington Headquarters site as a child. Obviously, I was raised in a family where the importance of history and visiting historic sites was highly valued. As the teaching of history seems to be constantly imperiled in our nation's schools and (if polls and studies are believed) the average American knows less and less about their American heritage, I believe it is now even more important than ever to foster that same sense of "important destination" at the historic sites of our nation, a list on which MNHP certainly holds great prominence.

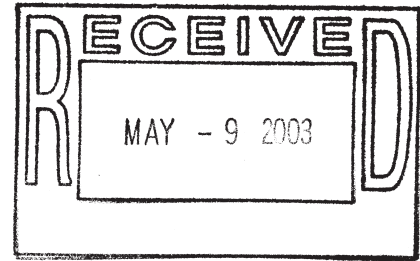
Alternate C, with its many expansive and embracing components, most assures that the MNHP will be an important destination. I cite in particular Alternate C's support for further research for even more appropriate interpretation, greater opportunities for "first-person" interpretation, interconnection of MNHP units and other local historic sites via a shuttle, the aggressive improvement of accessibility throughout the Park, and the rehabilitation and expansion of the Headquarters Museum (including collections display, storage and research opportunities). Thus, Alternate C contributes to a vision of vibrancy and evolution at the MNHP and will best assure that the history of the site, our American heritage in general and the understanding of the cost of our legacy of freedom, will all be appropriately commemorated and celebrated for years to come.

As a history professional, and now Executive Director of the Washington Association of New Jersey (WANJ), I am especially interested in the sub-themes exploring the site's preservation and commemoration. I believe interpreting these themes will also afford the visiting public an awareness and understanding of exactly why historic preservation is vital to our society; a belief to which I personally most heartily subscribe. I would hope it would also inspire visitors to join in historic preservation efforts in whatever part of the nation – or the world – they reside.

And, finally, I most strongly support Alternate C's proposed "expansion of boundaries" to interrelate the MNHP's history with other prominent local historical sites and to more actively involve the Morristown/Morris County community at large. I state this in general because I strongly believe such interconnectivity engenders even greater understanding and appreciation of history and historic resources; in particular, because you personally offer the leadership style and initiative to make such outreach viable and rewarding for everyone involved. Alternate C outlines the most ambitious future for the MNHP but, having worked first with you when I was Director of Morristown's Historic Speedwell and now more directly with you in my position with WANJ, I support it in confidence knowing that you are uniquely qualified to see it through.

Sharon M. Reider

May 9, 2003



Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Re: Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

I would like to commend the National Park Service for its very thorough discussion and presentation of resource preservation and visitor experience issues in its February 2003 Morristown National Historical Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

In the quarter century that has elapsed since the last review of the Park's management plan, significant issues have arisen regarding the protection of historic viewsheds and the enhancement and preservation of the Park's historic, cultural and natural resources. Undesirable intrusion onto lands adjacent to the Park has become a major threat to the integrity of this national treasure, particularly with regard to the Jockey Hollow Unit. I applaud the inclusion of Draft Alternative C, which would seek authority to raise the Park's acreage ceiling.

Draft Alternative C also promotes the park-town shuttle, which will have a beneficial effect on the historic roads in Jockey Hollow, as well as the relative tranquility of the existing soundscape.

I encourage the National Park Service to adopt Draft Alternative C, as it is most likely to prevent irreversible adverse impacts on the Park's unique and irreplaceable resources.

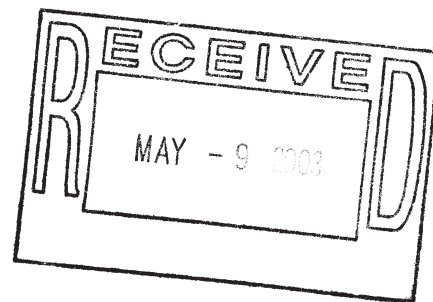
Sincerely,

Wendy Rudman
P.O. Box 274
Clifton, VA. 20124

Scott Shepherd

33 Molly Stark Drive
Morristown, NJ 07960

Telephone: 973 / 292-0548
E-Mail: S.Shepherd@att.net



May 8, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Dear Michael,

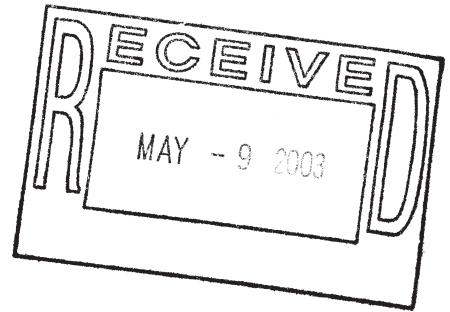
During the last month I have had an opportunity to review the plans for expanding the Museum at Morristown National Historical Park on two occasions. It is a most exciting and much needed undertaking.

As someone who has pursued a retirement career researching the role of Morristown's citizens in the American Revolution, the thought of improving public access to the collection available at the Museum is most welcome and I might say without fear of contradiction a long time in coming.

At a time when I find it appalling how little today's school children know of American History, your collection has a truly outstanding potential for raising the public's awareness of the important role Morristown played at the time of the American Revolution for generations to come!

Sincerely,

May 9, 2003



Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Re: Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Superintendent Henderson,

I would like to support the adoption of Draft Alternative C of the Morristown National Historical Park's General Management Plan.

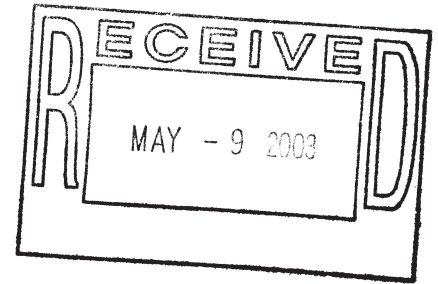
Jockey Hollow is a treasure for our community, as well as our country. I strongly support the protection of this historical and environmentally sensitive area, and feel that Draft Alternative C would help protect our valuable parkland and the tranquility of the surrounding community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Linda Coutts Snyder'.

Linda Coutts Snyder
541 Jockey Hollow Road
Morristown NJ 07960
(973) 993-9130

Dorothea K. Stillinger
216 Noe Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928



May 6, 2003

Michael D. Henderson, Superintendent
Morristown National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4299

Dear Mr. Henderson,

Thank you for your excellent presentation on April 16, 2003 at the Great Swamp Watershed Association's Land Use Committee on the proposed general management plan for the Morristown National Historical Park. All those attending appreciated your giving so generously of your time to explain the plan and answer questions. The Association is concerned about future directions of the park because of its proximity to the Great Swamp and the fact that it contains the headwaters of Primrose Brook.

Of the three plan alternatives, alternative C certainly seems the best choice. Even it contains only modest goals. If adopted, either of alternatives B or A would probably need to be amended fairly soon anyway since pressures on the park will only accelerate as the surrounding population increases and becomes more environmentally concerned.

Alternative C allows a figure for land acquisition that may almost be reasonable. As surrounding landowners find their property a burden to own because of increasingly strict environmental regulations, substantial land donations or bargain sales to the park can be foreseen. Alternative C is the most environmentally friendly, allowing management for environmental concerns. For example, removal of invasive species would be permitted as would conservation of forest areas. Alternative C combines the desire to maintain the character of the park with well-planned expansion of facilities and preservation of the park's unique environmental features.

The Great Swamp Watershed Association's Land Use Committee strongly supports the adoption of Alternative C.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Dot Stillinger'.

Dot Stillinger, Chair
Great Swamp Watershed Association Land Use Committee

APPENDIX V: ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

COSTS: ALTERNATIVE A

Operational costs are estimated at \$2,350,000–\$2,800,000 annually.

Research, planning, and construction costs are estimated at \$2,800,000–\$3,350,000.

Land acquisition costs are estimated at \$1,500,000–\$2,000,000.

The following table identifies the preliminary cost of elements of Alternative A.

Annual Operations

Description	Cost
Existing staff salaries and benefits	\$2,025,000
Additional staff salaries and benefits:	
Coordinator (planner) for the proposed Crossroads heritage area (0.5 FTE)	35,000
Shuttle drivers (3.0 FTE)	180,000
Operate and maintain the Jockey Hollow shuttle vehicles	90,000
Total	\$2,330,000

Research, Planning, and Construction

Description	Gross Cost
Make improvements to the interior of the museum	\$1,000,000
Remove the Dick House and rehabilitate the site	50,000
Design and construct new orientation exhibits	25,000
Update existing waysides	250,000
Continue archeological research	30,000
Extend and enhance the restoration of the Mendham–Elizabethtown Road	250,000
Design and construct 4–6 interpretive huts at the Pennsylvania Line	100,000
Design and construct 2 fee collection booths at Jockey Hollow	40,000
Remove invasive vines in Jockey Hollow	90,000
Remove black locust stand in Jockey Hollow	25,000
Research the historic pattern of field and forest in Jockey Hollow	50,000
Plan and implement a summer season living-history program	100,000
Make functional improvements to the central utility area	200,000
Purchase Jockey Hollow shuttle vehicles (2)	500,000
Design and construct interpretive exhibits for New Jersey Brigade unit with Audubon	25,000
Clear vistas at Fort Nonsense	25,000
Stabilize archeological resources related to the historic Fort Nonsense	25,000
Total	\$2,785,000

Land Acquisition

Description	Cost
Acquire the remaining 8.56 acres under the existing acreage ceiling	\$1,600,000
Total	\$1,600,000

COSTS: ALTERNATIVES B AND C

This table identifies the preliminary cost of elements common to both Alternative B and C. These costs are in addition to the estimated costs of elements unique to the action alternatives (B and C).

Annual Operations

Description	Cost
Existing staff salaries and benefits	\$2,025,000
Additional staff salaries and benefits:	
Historian (0.5 FTE)	25,000
Archeologist (0.5 FTE)	25,000
Exhibit specialist (1.0 FTE)	45,000
Museum technician (1.0 FTE)	45,000
Education specialist (1.0 FTE)	45,000
Community planner (0.5 FTE)	30,000
Interpretive rangers for the Schuyler-Hamilton House (2.0 FTE)	90,000
One 5-person Seasonal field crew for forest management	110,000
Operate and maintain the Schuyler-Hamilton House	25,000
Operate and maintain the park-town shuttle vehicles	135,000
Total	\$2,600,000

Research, Planning, and Construction

Description	Cost
Complete cultural landscape reports for all park units	\$300,000
Develop a cultural landscape treatment plan to sustain park forests	150,000
Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan	50,000
Develop an archeological resource management plan	100,000
Establish archeological investigations at all units	100,000
Establish special management procedures for park watersheds	25,000
Purchase park-town shuttle vehicles (3)	750,000
Design and construct additional park signs along major highways	25,000
Design and construct park unit signs	75,000
Rehabilitate the museum, construct an addition, and make site improvements	7,000,000
Complete carrying capacity studies for the Ford Mansion, Wick House, and Jockey Hollow tour loop	90,000
Improve crosswalks and sidewalks at Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow	80,000
Rehabilitate the Jockey Hollow visitor center	150,000
Relocate selected trails away from Jockey Hollow tour road and improve accessibility	50,000
Design and construct a fee-collection booth at Jockey Hollow	25,000
Construct an electronic gate at the Western Avenue entrance to Jockey Hollow	25,000
Make functional improvements to the central utility area	250,000
Provide technical assistance under the proposed Crossroads heritage area	50,000
Total	\$9,295,000

Land Acquisition

Description	Cost
Acquire up to 500 acres adjacent to park units	\$20,000,000
Total Costs Common to Alternatives B and C	\$20,000,000

COSTS: ALTERNATIVE B

Operational costs are estimated at \$2,750,000–\$3,250,000 annually. Research, planning, and construction costs are estimated at \$11,000,000–\$13,250,000. Land acquisition costs are estimated at \$0–\$35,000,000.

The following table identifies the preliminary cost of elements of Alternative B.

Annual Operations

Description	Cost
Additional staff salaries and benefits:	
One 5-person seasonal field crew to maintain landscape vignettes	\$110,000
Subtotal	\$110,000
<i>plus costs common to Alternatives B and C</i>	<i>2,600,000</i>
Total	\$2,710,000

Research, Planning, and Construction

Description	Cost
Design and construct new waysides and exhibits	\$160,000
Remove the Caretaker's Cottage, garage, and the Dick House; rehabilitate the sites	130,000
Rehabilitate the immediate surroundings of the Ford Mansion	40,000
Construct a trail to the Ford Powder Mill archeological site	25,000
Research the Ford family lifestyle, farm, and site history under Washington and staff	50,000
Develop first phase of landscape vignettes in Jockey Hollow and Fort Nonsense	220,000
Extend and enhance the restoration of the Mendham–Elizabethtown Road	250,000
Restore the cider orchard and kitchen garden at the Wick Farm	60,000
Remove the flagstone walk and patio at the Wick Farm	25,000
Install vegetative screening around Quarters 35 and remove the adjacent parking area	25,000
Remove the satellite parking areas along the Jockey Hollow unit tour road	150,000
Restore Sugar Loaf Road from Grand Parade Road to Lewis Morris County Park entry	100,000
Restore the existing access road and parking at Fort Nonsense	250,000
Relocate access to the trailhead parking lot at the Cross Estate	25,000
Subtotal	\$1,510,000
<i>plus costs common to Alternatives B and C</i>	<i>9,295,000</i>
Total	\$10,805,000

Land Acquisition

Description	Cost
<i>Costs common to Alternatives B and C</i>	<i>\$20,000,000</i>
Total	\$20,000,000

COSTS: ALTERNATIVE C

Operational costs are estimated at \$2,750,000–\$3,250,000 annually. Research, planning, and construction costs are estimated at \$10,000,000–\$12,000,000. Land acquisition costs are estimated at \$0–\$35,000,000.

The following table identifies the preliminary cost of elements of Alternative C.

Annual Operations

Description	Cost
Additional staff salaries and benefits:	
Park guides for interpretive program (2.0 FTE)	\$80,000
Subtotal	\$80,000
<i>plus costs common to Alternatives B and C</i>	<i>2,600,000</i>
Total	\$2,680,000

Research, Planning, and Construction

Description	Cost
Design and construct new waysides and exhibits	\$240,000
Investigate and evaluate post-encampment archeological resources	50,000
Remove the Dick House and rehabilitate the site	50,000
Complete historical and archeological research on CCC activities in Jockey Hollow	50,000
Connect the Jockey Hollow tour road to paved bike paths in Lewis Morris County Park	25,000
Close Grand Parade Road to motor vehicles	25,000
Stabilize archeological evidence of the 1777 fortification at Fort Nonsense	50,000
Expand the parking area and create a bus turnaround at Fort Nonsense	50,000
Develop a larger picnic area with a comfort station at Fort Nonsense	25,000
Rehabilitate structures at the Cross Estate for administrative purposes	150,000
Subtotal	\$715,000
<i>plus costs common to Alternatives B and C</i>	<i>9,295,000</i>
Total	\$10,010,000

Land Acquisition

Description	Cost
<i>Costs common to Alternatives B and C</i>	<i>20,000,000</i>
Total	\$20,000,000

APPENDIX VI: GLOSSARY

Accessibility – the provision of NPS programs, facilities, and services in ways that include individuals with disabilities, or make available to those individuals the same benefits available to persons without disabilities. See also “Universal design.”

Accession – a transaction whereby a museum object or specimen is acquired for a museum collection. Accessions include gifts, exchanges, purchases, field collections, loans, and transfers.

Administrative record – the “paper trail” that documents an agency’s decision-making process and the basis for the agency’s decision. It includes all materials directly or indirectly considered by persons involved in the decision-making process. These are the documents that a judge will review to determine whether the process and the resulting agency decision were proper.

Archeological resource – any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Best management practices (BMPs) – practices that apply the most current means and technologies available to not only comply with mandatory environmental regulations, but also maintain a superior level of environmental performance. See also “Sustainable practices/principles.”

Cantonment area – a group of temporary quarters for troops.

Carrying capacity (visitor) – the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park.

Commemorative work – any statue, monument, sculpture, plaque, memorial, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate the memory of a person, group, event, or other significant element of history.

Consultation – a discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis; formal consultation requirements for compliance with section 106 of NHPA are published in 36 CFR Part 800.

Cooperating associations – private, nonprofit corporations established under state law which support the educational, scientific, historical, and interpretive activities of the NPS in a variety of ways, pursuant to formal agreements with the NPS.

Critical habitat – specific areas within a geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species which contain those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of its listing, upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cultural landscape – a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or esthetic values. There are four non–mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes. See also “Landscape Treatments.”

Cultural resource – an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places, and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

Decision point – a fundamental question the plan needs to answer. For example, should the park achieve one set of resource conditions and experiences, or some other?

Developed area – an area managed to provide and maintain facilities (e.g., roads, campgrounds, housing) serving park managers and visitors. Includes areas where park development or intensive use may have substantially altered the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources.

Ecosystem – a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment, considered as a unit.

Environmental assessment – a brief NEPA document that is prepared (a) to help determine whether the impact of a proposed action or its alternatives could be significant; (b) to aid the NPS in compliance with NEPA by evaluating a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but may have measurable adverse impacts; or (c) as an evaluation of a proposal that is either not described on the list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list, but exceptional circumstances apply.

Environmental impact statement – a detailed NEPA analysis document that is prepared when a proposed action or alternatives has the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

Environmental leadership – advocating on a personal and organizational level best management practices and the principles of sustainability, and making decisions that demonstrate a commitment to those practices and principles.

Ethnographic landscape – an area containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that traditionally associated people define as heritage resources. The area may include plant and animal communities, structures, and geographic features, each with their own special local names.

Ethnographic resources – objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

Exotic species – those species that occupy or could occupy park lands directly or indirectly as the result of deliberate or accidental human activities. Exotic species are also commonly referred to as nonnative, alien, or invasive species. Because an exotic species did not evolve in concert with the species native to the place, the exotic species is not a natural component of the natural ecosystem at that place.

General management plan (GMP) – a plan which clearly defines direction for resource preservation and visitor use in a park, and serves as the basic foundation for decision making. GMPs are developed with broad public involvement.

Heritage area – distinctive landscapes that do not necessarily meet the same standards of national significance as national park areas.

Historic property – a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in the history of American archeology, architecture, culture, engineering, or politics at the national, state, or local level.

Impact – the likely effects of an action or proposed action upon specific natural, cultural, or socioeconomic resources. Impacts may be direct, indirect, cumulative, beneficial, or adverse. Severe impacts that harm the integrity of park resources or values are known as “impairments.”

Impairment – an impact so severe that, in the professional judgment of a responsible NPS manager, it would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act.

Implementation plan – a plan that focuses on how to implement an activity or project needed to achieve a long-term goal. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity.

Integrated pest management – a decision-making process that coordinates knowledge of pest biology, the environment, and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage, by cost-effective means, while posing the least possible hazard to people, resources, and the environment.

Landscape treatments –

- **Preservation:** A cultural landscape will be preserved in its present condition if that condition allows for satisfactory protection, maintenance, use, and interpretation; or another treatment is warranted but cannot be accomplished until some future time.
- **Rehabilitation:** A cultural landscape may be rehabilitated for contemporary use if it cannot adequately serve an appropriate use in its present condition; and rehabilitation will retain its essential features, and will not alter its integrity and character or conflict with approved park management objectives.
- **Restoration:** A cultural landscape may be restored to an earlier appearance if all changes after the proposed restoration period have been professionally evaluated, and the significance of those changes has been fully considered; restoration is essential to public understanding of the park’s cultural associations; sufficient data about that landscape’s earlier appearance exist to enable its accurate restoration; and the disturbance or loss of significant archeological resources is minimized and mitigated by data recovery.

- **Reconstruction:** No matter how well conceived or executed, reconstructions of obliterated landscapes are contemporary interpretations of the past, rather than authentic survivals from it. The National Park Service will not reconstruct an obliterated cultural landscape, unless: there is no alternative that would accomplish the park's interpretive mission; sufficient data exist to enable its accurate reconstruction, based on the duplication of historic features substantiated by documentary or physical evidence, rather than on conjectural designs or features from other landscapes; reconstruction will occur in the original location; the disturbance or loss of significant archeological resources is minimized and mitigated by data recovery; and reconstruction is approved by the Director. A landscape will not be reconstructed to appear damaged or ruined. General representations of typical landscapes will not be attempted.

Lightscape (natural ambient) – the state of natural resources and values as they exist in the absence of human-caused light.

Management prescriptions – a planning term referring to statements about desired resource conditions and visitor experiences, along with appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development for each park area.

Mission-critical – something that is essential to the accomplishment of an organization's core responsibilities.

Mitigation – modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource.

National park system – the sum total of the land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational, or other purposes.

Native Americans – includes American Indians, Alaska natives, native peoples of the Caribbean, native Hawaiians, and other native Pacific islanders.

Native species – all species that have occurred or now occur as a result of natural processes. Native species in a place are evolving in concert with each other.

NEPA process – the objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its environmental impact on the natural and physical environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested and affected public. Required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Organic Act (NPS) – the 1916 law (and subsequent amendments) that created the National Park Service and assigned it responsibility to manage the national parks.

Park – any one of the hundreds of areas of land and water administered as part of the national park system. The term is used interchangeably in this document with “unit,” “park unit,” and “park area.”

Record of decision (ROD) – the document which is prepared to substantiate a decision based on an analysis (e.g., an EIS). When applicable, it includes a detailed discussion of rationale and reasons for not adopting all mitigation measures analyzed.

Sacred sites – certain natural and cultural resources treated by American Indian tribes and Alaska natives as sacred places having established religious meaning, and as locales of private ceremonial activities.

Soundscape (natural) – the aggregate of all the natural, non–human-caused sounds that occur in parks, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds.

Stakeholder – an individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. Stakeholders may include, for example, recreational user groups, permittees, and concessionaires. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

Stewardship – the cultural and natural resource protection ethic of employing the most effective concepts, techniques, equipment, and technology to prevent, avoid, or mitigate impacts that would compromise the integrity of park resources.

Strategic plan – an NPS-wide, five-year plan required by GPRA (5 USC 306) in which the NPS states (1) how it plans to accomplish its mission during that time, and (2) the value it expects to produce for the tax dollars expended. Similarly, each park, program, or central office has its own strategic plan, which considers the NPS mission plus its own particular mission. Strategic plans serve as “performance agreements” with the American people.

Superintendent – the senior on-site NPS official in a park. Used interchangeably with “park superintendent” or “unit manager.”

Sustainable design – design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live, and work. Development that has been sustainably designed sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

Sustainable practices/principles – those choices, decisions, actions, and ethics that will best achieve ecological/ biological integrity; protect qualities and functions of air, water, soil, vegetation, and other aspects of the natural environment; and preserve human cultures. Sustainable practices allow for use and enjoyment by the current generation, while ensuring that future generations will have the same opportunities. See also, “Environmental leadership” and “Best management practices.”

Traditional – pertains to recognizable, but not necessarily identical, cultural patterns transmitted by a group across at least two generations. Also applies to sites, structures, objects, landscapes, and natural resources associated with those patterns. Popular synonyms include “ancestral” and “customary.”

Traditional cultural property – a property associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community’s history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the National Register.

Universal design – the design of products and environments to be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

Visitor – defined as anyone who uses a park’s interpretive and educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g., via Internet access, library, etc.).

Wayside – an outdoor interpretive exhibit, usually displaying text and visual information and mounted on a pedestal.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under the administration of the United States of America.

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.



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